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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

EBENSBURG has good sleighing.

A CALF was killed in Centre county recently which weighed 1096 pounds.

SIX men have died in Oil City in the last six weeks from excessive drinking.

A ROLLING MILL will be built at Wheatland, Mercer county, during the present year.

STEPHEN DOUGHTON has established a cheese factory on the old Jewell farm near Sharon.

FIFTEEN persons united with the First Presbyterian Church of Mercer on last Sabbath a week.

THE construction trains of the Jamestown and Franklin R. R. are now running as far as Reno.

THE Cambria county papers are still engaged in a fierce war of words about the county seat question.

HENRY KOONTZ, of Bedford county, caught nearly five hundred wild pigeons in a net on Tuesday week.

EBENSBURG gains three votes and Cambria county about thirty by the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

THE libel suit brought against the editor of the New Castle *Courant* by Representative Craig, has been voluntarily withdrawn.

THE Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad Company intend to build a new station house at West Middlesex during the present season.

NICHOLAS DORSEY, 15 years old, of Pine township, Indiana county, cut his foot with an axe, severing the carotid artery. He died.

YODER township, Cambria county, has a horse stealing detective company. It is four years old, and since its organization not one horse has been lost in the township.

SAMUEL HARRIS, of Bristol, had a brother in the battle of Gettysburg who was reported killed. He found and buried the body. A few weeks ago he was very much surprised by his brother walking in alive and well.

AT the donation party given in Sharon on Tuesday evening of last week, for the benefit of Rev. Wm. H. Mossman, pastor of the M. E. Church of that place, something like four hundred dollars were realized, mostly in money.

DAVID S. SMITH, Esq., of Independence township, had one of his legs amputated on the 25th ult. He had been suffering for a considerable time past with some affection of the knee joint, and the loss of the limb at last became necessary. He is doing very well.

IT appears that historians have been at fault in dating the opening of the Anthracite coal trade in 1820. Col. Hendricks B. Wright, of Wilkesbarre, furnishes conclusive evidence of the interesting fact that the trade is several years older, shipments having been made from Plymouth, Pennsylvania, to New York as early as the summer of 1812.

THE proceedings of the Legislature for the session of 1870 will make a volume of portentious size, as a very large number of bills have been introduced and have been acted upon. Probably not much less than 2,000 bills which originated in the House, and in the neighborhood of 1,500 in the Senate, will be incorporated into the statutes of the Commonwealth.

THE following example was recently given to one hundred teachers at Mercer county Institute, and, out of seventy-five answers handed in, only three were found to be correct. A certain agent was employed by a town to take charge of a liquor office. Received, on taking charge of the office, $32.17 cash; received, at the same time, $57.54 in liquor; sold liquor during the year, $103 97; paid for liquor during the year, $59.91; received as salary, $35; returned in liquor on leaving office, $31.37. Does the town owe the agent or the agent owe the town? and how much?

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.—Blue Mountain, Alfred D. Burley, vice H. Kempfer, resigned; Dinsmore, Washington county, John M. Smith, vice J. Dinsmore, resigned; Colebrook, S. R. Robinson, vice William Boyd; Sacramento, G. W. Miller, vice J. W. Tobias, resigned; Good Intent, Washington county, Isaac S. Blair, vice C. Blaney, removed; Harleysville, Daniel P. Moyer, vice S. P. Moyer, resigned; Eglesville, William P. Ellis, vice W. R. Rittenhouse, resigned; Bridge Valley, Christ. Sharlay, vice W. Harvey resigned; Perrcyville, James Stephens, vice Thomas Curry, resigned; California, Washington county, D. H. Lancaster, vice L. W. Morgan, resigned; Hanlin's Station, Washington county, Charles Hanlon, vice R. C. Osburn, removed; Pottersville, Butler county, Reuben Shaner, vice A. H. Aiken, removed.

THE Ebensburg *Alleghenian* says: As we announced last week, a young boy named Mundsy, who resided in Jackson township, died on Saturday, 26th ult. Monday following was fixed upon as the day for the funeral, but when that time arrived, it was found that the body presented apparent signs of life. The skin was warm and moist, the flesh yielded readily to the touch, and no vestige of mortification could be seen. The funeral was postponed, and an eminent medical man of this place was sent for, who, after a critical examination, pronounced the boy dead. The body was kept, however, till Sunday last—a period of nine days—when it was interred. During all this time, it presented none of the rigidity peculiar to corpses, but on the contrary remained comparatively warm and placid, though some signs of mortification, such as the sinking of the eyes into their sockets and the receding of the gums from the teeth, were perceptible. It was certainly a singular case, and that might with profit have been made the subject of investigation by the best medical experts of the country. It is said, with what truth we do not know, that the boy was thrown into a comatose condition, from which he never recovered, by the administration to him of some potion or powder by a man who occasionally deals in medicines in that locality.

OHIO ITEMS.

THE city of Dayton will pay $800,000 income tax for 1869.

C. L. VALLANDIGHAM has sold his interest in the *Dayton Ledger*.

BELLEFONTAINE is to have a firemen's tournament on the 4th of July.

THERE are 1,500 applications for 230 census takers in the Southern Ohio District.

THE new depot at Canfield is now ready to accommodate the traveling public.

A PAIR of two year old steers belonging to E. N. Brown, of Howland, weigh 2,662 pounds.

AT Chillicothe last Thursday, a little deaf and dumb boy was killed, being run over by a loaded dirt cart.

THE *Telegraph* of Dayton, report within two weeks 1,950 conversions among the United Brethren.

AT Texas a man in a saw mill was caught and carried in a large wheel, crushing him to death against a post.

FATHER SAXTON, of the Canton *Republican and Repository*, last week, commenced his 55th anniversary of editorial life.

Two business houses suspended last week in Youngstown. The grocery firm of G. B. Converse & Co. and A. J. Shipman.

THE veterans in the Soldiers' Home in Dayton fired minute guns on Wednesday, in honor of the memory of General Thomas.

THE Athens *Journal* says Mrs. M. J. Bell, of that place, has just finished a quilt containing 10,000 pieces. She calls it the Paragon.

Mr. GEO. POPE, who died in Boardman, Mahoning county, on the 12th inst. would have been 100 years old had he lived until the 12th of May.

MISS SALLIE ROBER, of Sandusky, recently sang in Baltimore at a Hayden Concert, and was highly praised by the press in that city.

AT Lima, Monday, two persons in different parts of the town suddenly complained of severe headache and died before medical aid arrived.

TOLEDO Masons have been victimized by a Masonic swindler. The same fellow went directly to Detroit and "gulled" the fraternity in that city.

THE Lake Shore Railroad for the year just ended earned over 10 per cent. net on the capital stock, after deducting working expenses and debt charges.

IN the penitentiary Henry McThey is a prisoner, 54 years of age, who has served 17 in that institution, having been seven times sentenced, or recommitted.

THE next game of billiards for the championship of Ohio will be played in Cincinnati, the contestants being Joseph Cæsar, of Norwalk, and Harry Choate, of Springfield. The date of the game has not been definitely fixed.

MR. C. H. CAMPEN, General Western Emigrant Agent, reports that during the past week 973 emigrants passed through Columbus for the west and northwest. Since January 1st, 1870, 5,865 emigrants have passed through the city—1,093 in January, 1,250 in February, and 3,522 in March.

THE bill to authorize the Board of Education of Columbus to issue bonds to the amount of $50,000 to build a school house on State street, and additions to other buildings, passed the House on Saturday afternoon, under the vigorous pushing of Mr. Baber, who gave the matter his attention.

THE committee of the State Board of Agriculture met at Springfield Tuesday to perfect arrangements for the coming State Fair in that city. The grounds are to be enlarged by the addition of forty acres, making the whole tract eighty-seven acres in extent. The Little Miami and C. C. C. & J. railway companies are to unload freights within one square of the grounds.

THE official test of the Dayton Holly Water Works was made on Thursday afternoon last, and was witnessed by thousands of people who crowded the streets of that city for more than three hours, despite a persistent rain. The test was made according to the programme, and much to the satisfaction of the numerous spectators. With forty pounds of steam two streams were thrown through one thousand feet of hose to a height of one hundred and thirty feet, and sustained there an hour. Then three, six and a dozen streams were sent up at different times, some one hundred and seventy feet high, one hundred and thirty feet, and continued there a couple of hours, thoroughly demonstrating the capacity of the machinery and the supply well for fire protection, each stream being more than equal to a steam fire engine.

GENERAL NEWS.

LONG BRANCH is to have a theatre.

No go—Domingo.—[*Y. N. Leader.*

TOM THUMB is just now an anuipode.

BADEN is to abolish the death penalty.

BURGLARS stole a church bell at Pitt's Point, Ky.

NEWPORT will contain James Fisk, Jr., this season.

DUMAS, fils, is pamphleteering for woman's rights.

TRAUFMAN'S skeleton has gone across the Channel.

SAN FRANCISCO is contented with the portrait of Patti.

THEY chloroform hydrophobic patients to death in Ohio.

SEVENTY two cottages are already rented at Newport.

THERE is a religious revival within forty miles of Chicago.

PAULINE MARKHAM has young New York at her feet again.

WAGNER is to conduct the Bonn festival on Beethoven's centennial.

DUMAS is to make a comic opera out of his "Madam de Chamblay."

LAURA DE FORCE GORDON is the Susan Anthony of the Pacific coast.

THE Astor House will be turned into stores when the lease expires.

KATE BATEMAN is under engagement for a year in English theatres.

PRINCE ALFRED has made a lucky mining speculation in New Zealand.

BAZIL DUKE is thought the right duke for chief of police in Louisville.

MISS ANTHONY has been demolishing a male anti-suffragist before the Peorians.

THE San Diego mines are said to be the richest quartz country ever struck in California.

FERRE CERRAN, the Belgian Premier, is called the best orator in Europe, next to John Bright.

MRS WOODHULL announces herself as candidate for the Presidency. Is she, then, over 45?

PAREPA sings every night in the week, and at two matinees, and doesn't grow thin over it either.

LONDON sausage-eaters are nauseated at the report that glandered horses are made useful in that form.

THE Khedive has invited Lousia Muhlbach to come and write a historical novel about the Pyramids.

AN affectionate Nevada man calls his wife his "sage hen," and she calls him her "tearing grizzly."

M. GROMOF was called the richest merchant in Russia. He died the other day, and cut up $16,500,000.

A FELLOW sues a New York company for $15,000 damages in fishing him out of the dock instead of letting him drown, when he walked off the ferry bridge.

WILLIAM D. POTTS was successful in poisoning four of his wives before he was detected. He will spend the rest of his life in the Wisconsin penitentiary, lamenting the single failure of an industrious life.

A HORRIBLE suspicion comes from the oil regions, that the nitro glycerine torpedoes used to start the wells do not always explode, but mix with the petroleum in quantities sufficient to blow most of us up gently.

LAWRENCE DOYLE, who has been in the Maine State Prison since May, 1864, under sentence of death for the murder of a little girl, under peculiarly horrible circumstances, died on Friday last. To the last he stoutly maintained his entire innocence of the crime.

THE Postmaster General has concluded a treaty with the North German Union, including all German States and Austria, reducing the rate of letter postage by direct steamer to seven cents; via England, ten cents. No arrangement has yet been made with France.

A PHILADELPHIA man, crazy as a loon, has applied to the Mayor to pay him $1,000,000, alleged to be now due, for mutual adjustment and satisfaction between him, the said Philadelphia man, the Government of the United States, the Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church and the Jewish Church.

ANOTHER assessment has been levied upon the Philadelphia police force. This time the sum extorted from these illstarred officials is thirty-five dollars—just one-half a month's salary. It is about time that the object for which these periodical assessments are levied was made known. It would make an interesting chapter in the history of the local Democracy.

EVERY effort is to be made to pass the Tariff bill. The Ways and Means Committee agreed to some modifications which will materially assist the passage of the bill in the House. The Pennsylvanians are understood to be willing to acquiesce in some changes in the duties on iron, if those on steel are allowed to remain as the bill already. They have gone so far as to agree, in order to secure the Southern vote, to admit cotton machinery free of duty. The steel interest is represented here in force, insisting on the rates in the bill.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

THE OMNIBUS BILL VETOED.

Failure to Prolong the Session

MR. WHITE, OF INDIANA, ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE SENATE.

The Treasury Inquest Report.

THANKS AND PRESENTATIONS.

Adjournment Without a Day.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, April 7, 1870.

SENATE.

THE OMNIBUS BILL VETOED.

A message was received from the Governor vetoing the new railroad bill. The reading of it created considerable sensation.

Mr. WALLACE moved its consideration be postponed. Agreed to.

ATTEMPT TO PROLONG THE SESSION.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution that the joint resolution providing for final adjournment to day be rescinded and that both Houses adjourn on Thursday 14th of April. Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Connell, Findlay, Henszsey, Linderman, Lowry, Mumma, Nagle, Olmsted, Randall, Wallace and Watt—12.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Graham, Howard, Kerr, McIntire, Osterhout, Robinson, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White and Speaker Stinsen—18

Mr. LOWRY then moved that the session be continued until Saturday. It was impossible to get through with the business of the Legislature to-day, even not taking into consideration the veto just read. Disagreed to.

Yeas—Messrs. Beck, Connell, Findlay, Henszey, Linderman, Lowry, McIntire, Miller, Nagle, Randall, Randall, Robinson, Wallace, Watt—14.

Nays—Messrs. Allen, Billingfelt, Brooke, Brodhead, Brown, Buckalew, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Mumma, Rutan, Turner, Warfel, White, Stinson, Speaker —15.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. GRAHAM then moved the Senate proceed to the election of Speaker.

The candidates nominated were White (Rep.) and Wallace (Dem.)

Mr. White was elected by the Republican vote.

Mr. STINSON, retiring Speaker, then said a few complimentary words in farewell.

Mr. WHITE followed in a lengthy speech, urging measures of reform in special legislation, and the propriety of holding a Constitutional Convention, and the publication of some accurate legislative record.

THE TREASURY INQUEST REPORT.

Mr. BILLINGFELT said the report of the Senate Finance Committee on the Treasury Investigation was in his hands, but the Committee should consult before handing it in. He moved the Committee be allowed to put the report in the hands of the Clerk some time this afternoon.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to amend by providing that the Clerk should be empowered to print a sufficient number of copies of the report. Agreed to and motion adopted.

SINE DIE.

At 12 o'clock the Speaker adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

No presents were made in the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

USE GRANTED.

Mr. SMITH moved that the use of the hall be granted to the colored citizens of Harrisburg to celebrate the Fifteenth Amendment. Agreed to.

Dr. Swan gave evidence as to the character of the wound, its treatment, and to the death of Richardson.

The question being asked by the defense if the witness was present at the marriage ceremony, objection was made by the prosecution.

Mr. Graham, for defense, claimed he had a right to show what excitements deceased was subjected to that accelerated his death, and with which his client had nothing to do. He would show they called a blasphemous ceremony to their aid, not for a marriage, but that they might secure the property of the dying man. That desecrating proceeding was but a continuation of a conspiracy organized by an infamous gang, who first sowed the painful seeds that resulted in such a fearful occurrence. They could show that Beecher had in his possession a copy of an intercepted letter, which should have put him on his guard against acting the part he did. The prosecution must prove that Richardson was sent before his Maker by the act of McFarland alone. If the Doctors, Beecher and Frothingham had done their duty, that blasphemous marriage ceremony would never have taken place. Richardson was unable to determine about taking that woman for his wife and they took advantage of his weakness.

The question was excluded.

Mr. Graham then showed the photograph of Mrs. Richardson to witness and asked to have it shown to the jury. Objection sustained.

Mr. Graham then asked a number of questions relative to Mrs. Richardson, which were ruled out as not pertinent, counsel for defense excepting.

Dr. Payne was called by the prosecution, but not being in Court the District Attorney said his side rested their case.

Mr. Graham argued the prosecution had failed to show that the death of Richardson was solely caused by the wound which he received at the hands of the prisoner, and asked that the Court instruct the jury that if the prosecution failed to establish the averments in the indictment, they had failed in an important branch of the case, and that therefore his client was entitled to be acquitted.

The Recorder stated that in his opinion there was enough to go to the jury.

Mr. Spencer said he did not anticipate the prosecution would close their case so abruptly, and had not prepared for opening the case for the defense.

The Court granted him until to-morrow to prepare their case.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Joseph Depeister Ogden died to day, aged eighty.

The Methodist Conference East has appointed commissioners to prepare resolutions condemning the divorce laws of Connecticut, and against all efforts to give a sectarian bias to the management of public schools.

The ship owners are signing a petition to Congress against the bill providing for subsidies to certain lines of American vessels, as injurious to general shipping interests.

During March 11,790 emigrants arrived here, including 5,986 Germans.

A wallet containing coin, notes and valuable papers, valued at $75,000, was found in the attic of an old building corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street. It is supposed to have lain there for years, and that it was the proceeds of a robbery.

President Grant and Cabinet, Senators Fenton and Cameron, and Representatives Banks and Garfield arrived to-night from Washington *en route* to Troy.

The Union League Club to-night celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and adopted resolutions expressive of sorrow at the death of General Thomas.

The colored citizens of Newark, N. J., to day celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment.

—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the government of the province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm-houses, a church, court-house, &c., for emigrants hereafter to be sent.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: Mississippi River Levees—Income Tax Bill Passed—Railroad Land Grants Discussed. HOUSE: Further Progress With Tariff Bill—Personal Between Mr. Butler (Mass.) and Mr. Schenck.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. KELLOGG introduced a bill to secure a uniform and more perfect system of levee for the reclamation and protection of alluvial lands in the Mississippi valley from overflow. It provides for a grant of public lands of six sections per mile of levee constructed to the Mississippi Valley levee company, on condition that the States of Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas and Missouri, or either of them, shall contract with said company for the construction of levees.

The bill extending the time for the completion of the first section of twenty miles of the Cairo and Fulton Railroad was passed.

The concurrent resolution directing inquiry into the effect of the fifteenth amendment upon Indians was adopted.

Mr. DRAKE introduced a bill to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the suit of the city of Carondelet vs United States.

Mr. CHANDLER, from Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the bill declaring the consent of Congress to the erection of a crib in Lake Erie by the city of Cleveland for the protection of an inlet for water works about to be constructed.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue construction bonds, securing the same by mortgage, with amendments of Mr. Wilson fixing the price of additional lands at $2 50 per acre, and restricting them to actual settlers, next came up.

Mr. HOWELL argued against the railroads monopolizing lands and Mr. STEWART defended the railroads and land grants as conducing to the prosperity of the country.

Without disposing of the bill,

The bill declaratory of the meaning or intention of existing laws relating to income tax was taken up, on motion of Mr. SHERMAN.

As amended by the Finance Committee, the bill simply continues for the present year the tax on salaries and dividends and omits all reference to income tax, except only to taxes on dividends, salaries and interest paid by corporations.

Mr. SCOTT offered an amendment to obviate what he termed the injustice of the tax collected through banks of dividends to persons having less income than one thousand dollars, which Mr. SHERMAN opposed as likely to create confusion in the execution of present laws, and was rejected—16 against 26.

Mr. SUMNER spoke against the re-establishment of income tax.

Mr. SHERMAN considered it the most just of our taxes.

After further remarks by Mr. DAVIS in favor of a gold tax, a carefully adjusted property tax and a revision of the system of taxation upon whiskey and tobacco, the bill was amended and passed in a shape to construe that the income tax is to be collected for the calendar year 1870 in the manner now or hereafter to be provided by law.

The bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds in the construction of its road was then proceeded with and discussed by Messrs. HARLAN and HOWARD, the latter asserting that a substantial re-organization of railroad companies came not from honest settlers but from land speculators.

Mr. HARLAN delivered a lengthy argument in support of the views of his colleague [Mr. Howell] upon the necessity of a modification of the policy of railroad land grants, so as to secure the rights of actual settlers.

Mr. MORRILL (Maine) gave notice he would call up the morning hour to take up the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill.

Mr. RAMSEY said he would insist upon the next special order, which was the Franking Privilege bill.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BECK, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a resolution in reference to coupon books used in the internal revenue service, concurring with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in his opinion as to form and size, &c., of a book adopted to the business of the people. Adopted.

Mr. MUNGEN offered a resolution directing an investigation by the Secretary of the Treasury into the condition and management of Marine hospitals. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. POLAND, from Committee on Revision of Laws, reported back the following bills:

To extend the time in which certain offences may be prosecuted. Passed. It allows prosecutions for forgery, perjury, &c., in the matter of claims for pensions and bounty to be instituted within four years.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint special agents, not exceeding fifty-three in number, for the purpose of making examinations of books, papers and accounts of Collectors and other officers of customs. Referred to Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr. FERRIS reported a bill to perpetuate testimony in United States Courts. Passed.

Mr. JENKS reported a bill to regulate the exercise of admiralty jurisdiction in United States Courts. Passed.

At the conclusion of the morning hour, a point of order was raised by Messrs. PAINE and CULLOM as to the correctness of the prevailing practice under rule as to the morning hour, which, after an explanation from the Speaker and consiederable discussion, went over for further consideration.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Apropriations, reported a bill appropriating $106,375 to supply deficiencies for salaries of United States ministers abroad for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870. He explained the cause of the deficiency and the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee on the tariff bill, the clause under consideration being that taxing cigars and cigarettes $2,50 per lb, as agreed to yesterday, and 25 per cent *ad valorem*, the pending amendment being that offered by Mr. Strong to increase it to fifty per cent *ad valorem*.

Mr. SCHENCK, acting on the instructions of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out of the bill all relating to cigars and leave the laws as it is at present.

After considerable discussion Mr. SCHENCK withdrew the motion and Mr. MYERS renewed it, and the whole paragraph was struck out, leaving the duty on cigars as under the existing law.

Mr. BROOKS, of New York, moved to amend the subsequent clause, relating to cotton manufactures, so as to read:

On all manufactures of cotton, and on all other articles manufactured of cotton, the act of March 2, 1861, is hereby restored.

After a discussion by Messrs. Brooks, Kelley, O'Neil, Dawes, Marshall, Schenck, Brooks, (Mass.,) Maynard, Cox and Finkelnburg, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MARSHALL moved to substitute thirty per cent. *ad valorem* for the taxes provided in the paragraph. Rejected.

Mr. WINANS offered as a substitute for the clause one on the same subject contained in the act of March 2, 1861. Rejected.

Mr. ALLISON moved to amend by striking out the words "and in addition thereto ten per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. BUTLER opposed any change of the present law and Mr. SCHENCK defended the action of the Ways and Means Committee.

During the discussion Mr. BUTLER said it was due the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, as well as to himself, to make a remark, by way of personal explanation. In the commencement of this Congress he had in the heat of debate stated substantially that he intended to investigate the course of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. At that time he had many stories broached to him, which had forced themselves on his mind. He had since investigated them and found them in every instance to be of that class of slanders which every public man suffered. In the same place where he had made the assertion, he felt it due to that gentleman (Mr. Schenck) as well as himself to make, as far as he could, reparation.

Mr. SCHENCK said he accepted the reparation in the same spirit in which he believed it was offered. He had felt perfectly confident when he challenged investigation long ago as to what the result of any investigation into anything impeaching his integrity would be, and he was glad that in the same place, and by the same gentleman by whom the intimation against him had been thrown out, there was now such reparation made as would go to the world.

Mr. BUTLER moved to strike out the clause. Rejected.

No further amendment was offered, and the paragraph as to cotton manufactures remains in the bill as reported.

The next paragraph was as to common spool cotton.

Mr. SCHENCK moved to amend by changing twelve cents to six cents and two hundred yards to one hundred yards, so as to read, "On spool thread of cotton, six cents per dozen; spools containing on each spool not more than one hundred yards of thread, and for every additional one hundred yards or fractional part thereof in excess of one hundred yards on each spool, six cents per dozen spools and thirty per cent. *ad valorem* in addition to the above rate."

Mr. ALLISON moved to make it five cents per dozen spools and said the present rates were from sixty-five to seventy per cent. on the value of the article. His amendment would reduce it to from fifty to sixty per cent., which he thought quite high enough.

Mr. BROOKS, N. Y., moved to reduce the rate to four cents per dozen spools. This was rejected.

Without disposing of the other amendments the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

NEW YORK CITY.

Close of the Prosecution in the McFarland-Richardson Case—Methodist Conference, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, April 7, 1870.

THE MCFARLAND TRIAL.

The real work of the McFarland trial commenced this morning, and it was evident from the deep attention with which the audience listened to the proceedings that the fact was duly appreciated. The prisoner, however, preserved the same calm and composure that has marked his demeanor since the beginning of the trial. As soon as the jury roll was called, District Attorney Garvin proceeded to open the case on the part of the people, and charged the jury that unless the prisoner can show that he was justified in his act, he was guilty of murder in the first degree, and such should be the verdict. At the suggestion of the defense, the District Attorney ordered all the witnesses for the prosecution to retire, except the first one he called. The first witness, Geo. M. King, was called for the prosecution, and the examination begun by the District Attorney.

The witness, King, was employed in the *Tribune* counting room; knew Richardson and McFarland; his testimony recounted substantially the facts relating to the shooting of Richardson as have frequently been given to the public. Mr. Graham conducted the cross-examination. A diagram of the *Tribune* publication office was exhibited to witness, and he indicated the position occupied respectively by himself, deceased and the prisoner at the moment the shooting occurred; could not remember having seen Richardson make any motion that indicated an intention to use a weapon; saw Richardson's pistol, afterwards at the Astor House; never heard Richardson boast of his skill with a pistol.

The next witness, Daniel Frohman, recounted the circumstances of the shooting substantially as known; saw that Richardson was armed; saw a revolver at the Astor House after, which Richardson had on his person; did not see a pistol in Richardson's hand at the time of the shooting.

Edwin J. Carner was the third witness for the prosecution. He was one of the *Tribune* mail clerks, and his evidence in the main was corroborative of that of the two previous witnesses. A recess was then taken.

Upon reassembling, Daniel Watson, mail clerk at the *Tribune* office, testified to hearing a pistol shot and seeing two men leave the office; did not see Richardson or McFarland.

Captain Allaire testified to arresting the prisoner, and to Richardson's identification of him as the man who shot him.

Dr. Swan gave evidence as to the character of the wound, its treatment, and to the death of Richardson.

The question being asked by the defense if the witness was present at the marriage ceremony, objection was made by the prosecution.

Mr. Graham, for defense, claimed he had a right to show what excitements deceased was subjected to that accelerated his death, and with which his client had nothing to do. He would show they called a blasphemous ceremony to their aid, not for a marriage, but that they might secure the property of the dying man. That desecrating proceeding was but a continuation of a conspiracy organized by an infamous gang, who first sowed the painful seeds that resulted in such a fearful occurrence. They could show that Beecher had in his possession a copy of an intercepted letter, which should have put him on his guard against acting the part he did. The prosecution must prove that Richardson was sent before his Maker by the act of McFarland alone. If the Doctors, Beecher and Frothingham had done their duty, that blasphemous marriage ceremony would never have taken place. Richardson was unable to determine about taking that woman for his wife and they took advantage of his weakness.

The question was excluded.

Mr. Graham then showed the photograph of Mrs. Richardson to witness and asked to have it shown to the jury. Objection sustained.

Mr. Graham then asked a number of questions relative to Mrs. Richardson, which were ruled out as not pertinent, counsel for defense excepting.

Dr. Payne was called by the prosecution, but not being in Court the District Attorney said his side rested their case.

Mr. Graham argued the prosecution had failed to show that the death of Richardson was solely caused by the wound which he received at the hands of the prisoner, and asked that the Court instruct the jury that if the prosecution failed to establish the averments in the indictment, they had failed in an important branch of the case, and that therefore his client was entitled to be acquitted.

The Recorder stated that in his opinion there was enough to go to the jury.

Mr. Spencer said he did not anticipate the prosecution would close their case so abruptly, and had not prepared for opening the case for the defense.

The Court granted him until to-morrow to prepare their case.

Adjourned till to-morrow.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Joseph Depeister Ogden died to day, aged eighty.

The Methodist Conference East has appointed commissioners to prepare resolutions condemning the divorce laws of Connecticut, and against all efforts to give a sectarian bias to the management of public schools.

The ship owners are signing a petition to Congress against the bill providing for subsidies to certain lines of American vessels, as injurious to general shipping interests.

During March 11,790 emigrants arrived here, including 5,986 Germans.

A wallet containing coin, notes and valuable papers, valued at $75,000, was found in the attic of an old building corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirtieth street. It is supposed to have lain there for years, and that it was the proceeds of a robbery.

President Grant and Cabinet, Senators Fenton and Cameron, and Representatives Banks and Garfield arrived to-night from Washington *en route* to Troy.

The Union League Club to-night celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, and adopted resolutions expressive of sorrow at the death of General Thomas.

The colored citizens of Newark, N. J., to day celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth amendment.

—The trustees of the Peabody estate in England have communicated with the government of the province of Quebec as to the advisability of founding a village in Lower Canada, building farm-houses, a church, court-house, &c., for emigrants hereafter to be sent.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Addition to Tariff Bill—Richmond Municipal Case—Navy Matters—Committee Business.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, April 7, 1870.

TARIFF BILL.

The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed to recommend the following additional section to the Tariff bill: That the act imposing a tonnage duty on ships, vessels or steamers shall hereafter be construed to apply to any ship, vessel or steamer belonging to a citizen or citizens of the United States trading and arriving from ports of the United States, or trading from one point or port within the United States to another point or port within the United States.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS.

The Committee of Ways and Means will to-morrow consider the Funding bill.

Dr. Hayes appeared before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to-day and was interrogated concerning the practicability of reaching the North Pole and the probable advantage to science and commerce of the expedition for that purpose.

The House Committee on Commerce agreed to report favorably the bill authorizing the establishment of water gauges and of daily observations at the principal points on the Mississippi river and its six principal tributaries.

Gen. C. M. Lee, of Wyoming territory, made an argument to-day before the House Committee on Territories in favor of a resolution endorsing the Big Horn Mining Expedition. Charges have been filed here against the official integrity of Church Howe, Marshal for Wyoming territory.

RICHMOND MUNICIPAL CASE.

Hon. James Nelson and Judge John Mercer Johnson, on behalf of Ellison and Ex Governors Wise and Wells, in behalf of Cahoon, have arrived here and will argue the Richmond municipal case before Chief Justice Chase in chambers. The question turns on the jurisdiction of Judge Underwood in the premises, and affects relatively other parts of Virginia.

THE NAVY.

The Senate Naval Committee has agreed not to act on any petitions for restoration of naval officers from resignation or dismissal, unless on recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy.

Before leaving Washington this morning the President signed the joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the Florida disaster.

BANK REPORTS.

The reports of the National banks in response to the recent call of Comptroller Hubbard, come in slower than usual, owing to the change in the day of the week upon which they were required to be made, which on Thursday instead of Saturday as heretofore.

POSTAL TREATY.

The new postal treaty with the North German Union has been signed and takes effect July 1st. It reduces single rate prepaid letters via England to seven cents. Unprepaid letters pay double rates. Newspaper rates are unchanged but must be prepaid.

RETIRED.

Upon his own application Brevet Brig. Gen. Sidney Burbank, Colonel U. S. Army, unassigned, having served three successive years, is by direction of the President retired from active service, to take effect May 1st.

DETROIT.

Ratification Celebration by the Colored People.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

DETROIT, April 7.—The ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment was celebrated to-day on a grand scale by the colored people of this city and vicinity. A lengthy procession, headed by a detachment of police and accompanied by bands of music, banners, &c., marched through the principal streets. Among the distinguished gentlemen who occupied carriages in the procession were Gov. Baldwin, Col. Henry Barns, Hon. Ross Wilkins, Hon. M. W. Brooks, Postmaster Swift, and Republican members of the city government. The procession reached the Opera House at one o'clock, P. M., where the exercises commenced, William Lambert (colored), of this city, presiding. The crowd was addressed by Gov. Baldwin, who spoke briefly and congratulated his hearers on their newly gained privileges, urging upon them the importance of fitting themselves for the proper discharge of accompanying duties. J. Madison Bell, colored, of Toledo, recited an original poem, which was received with great enthusiasm. John D. Richards, of this city, then delivered the oration of the day and occupied about half an hour, in which he warmly defended his race, and asked that harsh judgment be not passed upon them until they had opportunity to develop their powers. Speeches were also made by Hon. W. A. Howard, Grand Rapids, Wm. Jennison and D. B. Duffield, of this city. This evening they have a grand jollification meeting at Merrill Hall, with speeches by prominent men of both races. The day was beautiful, everything passed off satisfactorily and the utmost good feeling prevail

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Cor. Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½f.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼.

CONGRESS will do nothing for the withdrawal of the fractional currency, at present.

THE Governor *has* vetoed the Omnibus Railroad Bill, by which the Sinking Fund would otherwise have been robbed of $9,500,000!

THE income-tax was discussed in the Senate yesterday. Our report on the first page will guide the reader's anticipations of the result.

PRIVATE letters, in the postoffice, must be delivered to the person to whom addressed, or go to the Dead Letter Office. Only the order of a Federal Court, for the production of such letters in open court, can make an exception to this rule.

JUDGE H. L. BOND, of Baltimore, has been nominated for Judge of the Maryland Circuit, in the place of Pierce, withdrawn. If the confirmation of the new appointment shall have the effect to close up the bad breach now dividing Maryland Republicanism, we shall be heartily glad of it. No one denies the professional qualifications of Bond.

GRAVE CHARGES against the official and personal integrity of Gen. HOWARD, in connection with the Freedmen's Bureau, have been brought forward by Mr. Fernando Wood, of New York. In justice to that excellent officer, the House has ordered the investigation, which, otherwise, would have been demanded in vain by his disreputable accuser.

THE FUNDING BILL, passed by the Senate and now before the House, expressly provides that the new bonds to be issued shall not be sold otherwise than at par or above their par value. The operation of the measure, if it shall become a law, will be entirely consistent, therefore, with all previous legislation in the interests of the public credit. Instead of being an "obstacle" to the passage of this Funding bill, the Public Credit Act, of '69, expressly contemplated the subsequent adoption of such a measure as this before Congress.

THE PEOPLE of Philadelphia were promised, during the canvass of 1869, which elected Governor Geary, that their municipal police system should be reformed by a Republican majority in the next Legislature. The pledge was a grateful one, for the latter history of the campaign in that city was one of daily violence and nightly outrage by the Democratic policemen upon Republican citizens and meetings. The promise is not kept. Senators and Representatives did press a bill which would have redeemed the pledge, and it was vetoed by Governor Geary, who owes his own nomination and election to that particular constituency which now suffers most!

THE annual Report of the Ohio State Board of Charities tells the same old sickening story of wretchedness, suffering and brutality. With few exceptions, the infirmaries and jails, of the eighty odd counties of that great and wealthy State, continue to be reported as in a condition of simply infamous neglect. "Loathsome beyond expression," is the phrase with which the Report closes its reference to each one of scores of these penal asylums for helpless poverty and imbecility. It is three or four years since the State Medical Society did a noble work, never before undertaken, in instituting, through its branch societies, a systematic inspection of the condition at that date of these institutions. Its statement of the results presented a narrative of which it is to mild to say that it was shocking. That narrative at least did some good; it led to the organization of a Board of Charities, and we trust that other good fruits may follow, in the reformation of the abuses which the Board annually depicts with such painful fidelity.

THE SENATE is likely to add several stringent amendments to the bill abolishing polygamy as a legalized institution in Utah territory. The mawkish sensibility of one portion of the press, and the inclinations of a still larger class of journals to temporize with a most infamous defiance of the laws of Heaven and of civilization, have led some good citizens to fear that Congress would be dissuaded, bribed or cajoled, from its plain line of duty in the premises. The indications at Washington are now such as to dissipate these apprehensions. In the completion of the Pacific railway we are not to content ourselves with accepting an instrument which, as the phrase *goes*, will in time, quietly and gradually, eradicate the abominable practices which hitherto Congress has indirectly sanctioned; on the contrary, it now becomes the duty of a Christian nation to improve the present as the first opportunity for decisively dealing with an iniquity which, at arm's length, has hitherto defied the sentiment of the world. That is to be the idea!

THE SLEEP OF DEATH.

A Harrisburg journal, which was among the earliest and most vigorous in its denunciation of the bill to surrender the Sinking-fund to the railway corporations, now insists that this measure is to be justified by the soundest considerations of State policy, looking to the development of our material resources. This dodges the real question. It is not whether it be more desirable to re-embark the Commonwealth in a general system of internal improvements, but, simply, whether such a conversion of the assets in the fund is not prohibited by the express letter of the Constitution: whether, under the settled judgment of the Court, in Gratz's case, this judgment is a betterment, or a diminution of the actual cash value of the fund-assets, applicable as required, from year to year, in the discharge of the public liabilities; whether the old assets, worth their face or more in cash to day in the market, although not to be finally paid for twenty years, may or may not be legally exchanged, dollar for dollar nominally, for other securities of a value so doubtful that not even the boldest advocate of their conversion will dare to claim that par can be realized for them, within the three years ensuing, by the Commissioners, to meet the nine and a half millions of debt to mature in that period. The question, in brief, is whether we do not, by this transaction, impair our ability to pay our debts, having exchanged our good property for what may prove to be very bad. We have surrendered nine and a half millions of assets, which we *know* to be of the first class, in exchange for a nominally equally amount of paper, the value of which is yet to be established. All we are sure of with the new bonds, of companies which have their first mile of road yet to build, is that the interest will be paid for three years. Nothing else is guaranteed. Retaining the old bonds of the Pennsylvania Company and of the Allegheny Valley, which the Pennsylvania has absolutely guaranteed, principal and interest, we were *sure* to be able to meet our debt maturing in the next two years, dollar for dollar, without asking a new loan. Now, with these new bonds, it is equally certain that we cannot sell them for their face, when the proceeds shall be needed, but must ask for a new loan. With our State credit impaired as it has been by this reckless extravagance, and by our habitual repudiation of our agreements, a new loan cannot be placed at par. We must pay for our own bad management, in a deep shave upon the new paper. The deficit must be made up by new taxation upon the people. That is the whole story!

The bonds heretofore in the fund "sleep" there only until wanted. The Commissioners are under no engagement to keep them until they mature in 1890. They may be sold in Wall street at any moment, at par, or near it. The credit of the Pennsylvania Railroad even—and everybody knows that it is much better than that of companies which as yet have no existence except on paper—is at a small discount, its first mortgage sixes being quoted at 99, and second mortgage at 97; but it is reasonable to presume that, with the general improvement now going on in financial affairs, their value would be at par in the course of another year. But whatever its bonds now in the fund would sell for, no one supposes that the unsecured paper of Jersey Shore, or Pittsburgh and Charleston, would sell anywhere near as well. We say "unsecured," for the Pennsylvania Railroad will own these roads before three years expire, and the Sinking fund bonds will be worthless. If it be true that the bonds furnished to help the Pittsburgh and Charleston road are not endorsed by the Pennsylvania, but by the Allegheny Valley, as asserted, the case is certainly made no better.

Hitherto, the sinking fund assets have "slept" quietly, not to be awakened until wanted, but hereafter, so far as any cash value is concerned, they *will "sleep" the sleep of death!* We have "put our talents under a napkin," and buried them so deep that no hand can reach them, no record shall mark their resting place.

—And thus we squander nine and a half millions of money, "to re-establish a splendid system of internal improvements!" If the people approve of it, when they come to be taxed for the replacement of that money, and for the satisfaction of our great load of debt, all right! We want them to understand clearly what is coming.

OHIO & THE FORT WAYNE ROAD.

The legal existence of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company, as a corporation in Ohio, is about to be seriously questioned in the Legislature and before the Courts of that State. Such is the report from Columbus, which is printed in the Cincinnati *Chronicle* of the 6th. We annex the statement in full, as given by its Columbus correspondent:

Some time ago a resolution was adopted in the House, directing the Committee on Railroads to inquire into matters relating to the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad. The committee immediately set to work with the zeal that so important a matter warranted. The opinion of the Attorney General was solicited as to whether the road had a corporate existence in Ohio. In regard to this, the Attorney General, after fully giving the status of the road since its organization, says, to wit: "So far, then, it seems clear that the present Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company is without a corporate existence under the Constitution and laws of Ohio. Under the Constitution of Pennsylvania it can not exercise a corporate power in Ohio. A franchise to be a corporation is originally a part of the sovereignty of a State. The State granted to persons desirous of exercising corporate powers a portion of this sovereignty. This sovereignty is its original position, or when so granted it can not exist outside of the State to which it belongs. It follows that this company has no corporate existence in Ohio. Upon principles of comity it has been permitted to operate that portion of its railroad in Ohio, subject in all respects to the general laws of Ohio regulating railroads. It is a grave question, and I do not now propose to discuss it, how far this question of comity ought to be extended to foreign corporations. Whether it should be allowed to exercise the rights of eminent domain, or even to own real estate in Ohio, or operate and monopolize its great thoroughfares. It may be claimed that under the act of May 4, 1863, this new company has acquired the franchise to be a corporation. If this be the case, then it seems to me that section, article 13, of the Constitution is of but little avail, or section two of the same article either. This section of the Constitution can not be held to warrant the perpetuation of special privileges." In this way the Committee, after receiving, in my opinion, held several protracted and stormy sessions, and have finally agreed to report to the House that as the company is not a corporation under the laws of Ohio, the recent lease made by said company to the *Pennsylvania* Central Road of that part of its road which lies in Ohio is void, that increase of its capital stock is void as to per cent. is without authority of law, and that in view of these things, the public welfare requires that the legal status of the road shall be inquired into by a court of law having jurisdiction in such cases. The committee will also unanimously recommend the adoption of the following:

"Resolved, That the Attorney General be and is hereby directed to cause proceedings in nature of *quo warranto* to be instituted against said company, and to prosecute the same to final judgment with diligence."

As to other matters contained in the resolution, the committee would ask for further consideration.

These allegations, if sustained upon thorough investigation, may involve serious consequences. We incline, however, to the opinion that the corporate existence of the Fort Wayne Company will be legally established in that State, and that the present movement, viewed properly as a mere "drive" on the part of rival railway interests, against a prosperous and powerful company, will prove to be a great cry and no wool whatever. The idea is not, in reason, to be entertained for a moment, that the question of the legal status of this company in Ohio has been suffered to remain at any time in doubt, during the long period which has elapsed since the original charter of the several companies which were subsequently merged into the present corporation. Nevertheless, the proposed investigation will have considerable interest, and cannot but result in a settlement of the questions suggested beyond the possibility of further controversy.

THE DEATH OF HON. JOSEPH WILLIAMS.

Very many of the older people of Western Pennsylvania will remember "Jo WILLIAMS," as he was familiarly called, of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he studied law, and where he was celebrated and admired for his social, musical, facetious and literary gifts, and whence, many years ago, he went out to the then territory of Iowa, and was appointed one of the territorial judiciary by President Van Buren. His career out there has been one of honor and success. For a time he held a judgship in Kansas during its territorial existence, under the administration of President Pierce. His residence was at Muscatine, Iowa, and at the time of his death, March 31st, he was upwards of seventy years of age. The Davenport *Gazette*, in a notice of his death, remarks:

This gentleman will long be remembered for his genial disposition. He was always the life of the company in which he happened to be, and his fund of good humor was unbounded. As a public speaker he had a fine reputation, and his life was marked by great integrity. Perhaps no man was better or more favorably known in Iowa than Judge Williams, especially among those who were here at an early day.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physiology in the University of New York; author of "A History of the Intellectual Development of Europe," etc. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, 71 and 73 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Those who have read the preceeding volumes of this masterly production, need not be urged to buy the third and last volume. It is without a doubt among the best works, on the great Rebellion, that has appeared, and in some respects it is unequaled. It is not simply a narrative of facts, but there is a grouping together of events, and vivid discription of scenes that occurred, in connection with the historical part, that gives the work the charm of romance. Prof. Draper has written the work in a philosophic spirit, and from a scientific point of view, casting aside all partizan feeling and sectional prejudices. His views in regard to the colonial population in causing a separation from England, and the causes which produced changes in its inhabitants, will attract attention. And his opinions in regard to the slavery question, in its various stages will also arrest the reader. This volume is devoted to the presentation of "Events from the Proclamation of the Emancipation of Slaves to the end of the war," The last section, embracing chapters, "Retrospect of the War," and "The Prospect," are invaluable and full of sound philosophic thought. This work is a monument of the untiring industry, scholarship and culture of the author. The style is lucid, couched in terse and vigorous language, and original and independent in thought throughout.

AMONG MY BOOKS. By James Russell Lowell, A. M., Professor of Belles-Letters in Harvard College. Published by Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. For sale by R. S. Davis & Co., Pittsburgh.

Few writers wield so facile a pen as Professor Lowell. The elegance and chaste character of his essays make them models in composition. In these essays the author shows himself to be a close thinker, and as possessing great analytical powers of mind. They are varied, and also exhibit the versatility of his genius, comprising: Dryden; Witches; Shakespeare Once More; New England Two Centuries Ago; Lessing; Rossean and Sentimentalists. Thousands will be glad to possess this charming work.

JOURNAL OF A VISIT TO EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, THE CRIMEA, GREECE, &c. In the suite of the Prince and Princess of Wales. By the Hon. Mrs. William Gray. Published by Harper and Brothers, New York. For sale by E. Miner, Pittsburgh.

This work is not remarkable for imparting any thing very new and novel, as the route has been frequently described, but it has some excellencies that will repay the reader. We get an insight into royalty that does not often occur, and enjoy rare descriptions of Oriental life, presented in glowing words. The author did not intend these daily records for publication, but for the perusal of friends at home, which accounts for the simple and uneffected style of the book. Many will enjoy its reading for the reasons named.

THE RULE OF THE MONK; or Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By General Garibaldi. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

Curiosity will prompt multitudes to read this work of the great Italian patriot. While it does not embody the usual features of a novel, yet it may still be regarded as one. It is a story, in brief, of Papal rule in Rome, and of the singular conduct of King Emmanuel during the struggle to free Rome from the Pope's grasp. The peculiar traits of character that have marked the career of this grand old hero crop out in different parts of the volume. Some of the leading characters are graphically delineated.

TOM, THE SAILOR BOY. By Mrs. F. B. Smith, author of "Fanfan Stories," etc. BLIND JAKEY. By Clara Dotey. Published by the American Tract Society, Boston.

Boys will find the story of Tom captivating, as there is usually a charm about sea life in their estimation. It illustrates phases of sailor life, and also gives the episodes in the home visits of Tom, which finally rounded up, with his happy marriage, and reform from bad habits. It will doubtless be a popular Sunday School work. The story of "Blind Jakey" is one of tender interest, and vividly depicts his career and early death. It contains passages that tend to rouse the sympathies of the reader.

A BATTLE OF THE BOOKS. Recorded by an unknown writer for the use of authors and publishers. Edited and published by Gail Hamilton, at Cambridge Riverside Press. Hurd & Houghton, New York. J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

The title of this book is striking, and indicates *snap*, and something else, which the gentle sex should avoid—bad temper. The author has long enjoyed a fine reputation as a writer, and her association with the publishing house she represents with such severe strictness, has done a good share in acquiring it. The arguments in her statement seem to be wholly from a stand-point of her own selection, though the correspondence of the assailed is reproduced, offering terms of settlement that look fair and honorable. It is not likely that the alleged grievances will be redressed to suit the views of this lady, and, if her literary reputation suffers from the course she has taken, she ought not to complain. Aside from the question at issue, the book is rich and racy, and will doubtless have a wide circulation. Many will read the work without caring for the points in discussion, but simply for its developments and scalpel style.

OUR SATURDAY NIGHTS. By Mark M. Pomeroy, author of "Sense" and "Nonsense." With illustrations. Published by Carleton, New York. For sale by J. W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

The writings of "Brick" Pomeroy are pretty well known, especially his political lubrications. This work is certainly an improvement upon the style of his former works, and without having the elevated tone and artistic finish of some of the leading writers of the day, it contains some very beautiful thoughts, and also indicates that under cover of the apparently stern and relentless heart of the author, he possesses tender sympathy for humanity. Many of the passages will touch the feelings af the sympathetic and suffering.

MARY'S GRAMMAR, interspersed with Stories, and intended for the use of Children. By Mrs. Marcet, author of "Conversations on Christianity," etc., etc. New edition—revised and enlarged. Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York. For sale by E. A. Clarke & Co.

The old maxim, "There is no royal road to learning," is not quite true, as this Grammar makes the acquisition "royal" and easy, compared with the study of Kirkham and other old standard books. The author has certainly performed a valuable service for young beginners, by rendering this dry and abstruse study easy to master. We hail every work of this kind with pleasure which renders study more pleasant and agreeable, and also facilitates the acquisition of knowledge.

OLD AND NEW. With the incoming of the year.

This Boston monthly, published by H. O. Houghton, Boston, has made its appearance. From the outset it was received with favor, and although but four numbers have been issued, it has already attained quite a circulation. The conductors aim to fill a place unoccupied in our literature. The arrangement of the magazine is different from most of the monthlies, and no doubt those that now appear novel will become popular. It is edited with ability by Rev. Edward E. Hale, who is assisted by a corps of writers, generally gifted and popular. Its *religious* type is not agreeable to all of its readers, which is to be expected. The magazine is finely printed and looks well.

EVERY SATURDAY.—The large expectations by the readers of this publication, since the form was changed, have been fully met by its conductors, Fields, Osgood & Co., Boston. Occupying as it does a field of its own, mainly filled with the writings of English writers, it has no rival, strictly speaking. The illustrations of each number are very fine. The "Dickens" number last week was a superb affair, and the plate representing leading characters in Dickens' works was happily conceived and executed by the artist.

HARPER & BROTHER, New York, have sent us, "So Runs the World Away," by Mrs. A. C. Steele. This novel is No. 336 of Harper's Library of Select Novels. It is a work above the average of the novels of society. Some of the characters are delineated with exquisite grace.

Cedar Rapids Road.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: Conflicting interests seldom give one united voice of praise as they do in behalf of a great work now going forward, which is to unite St. Paul, Minn., and Burlington, Iowa, by an air line railroad. It is scarcely possible to start a road in this great and noisy West which does not awaken the opposition of rival interests. But when there is an exception a first class road is the result, if it be not the silliest of all attempts to enterprise, which by the way is never true of Western roads. I know of not one in all the West which may be called a fancy or Utopian stock. Such a first class road was the Illinois Central, because it served everybody and hurt no one. I think you may look ever the length and breadth of the land, and if a road is to be built at all, and it conflicts with no great public interest, it serves it, and must rise to a first class stock, if it has not already risen. Such a road as this I speak of is the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway, which has roused more energy and commanded more local capital than almost any railroad of these many years. The main object of the road is to drain the richest wheat and other cereal producing fields of Minnesota and Iowa of the traffic which must otherwise remain constrained and limited. It runs from Mankato, a point where a road puts out to the southward from St. Paul to Burlington, Iowa, through the heart of the far famed Cedar Valley, the best grain garden in the world. The productions in grain and other forms of wealth of the counties through which the road is to run, have nearly doubled within two years, stimulated by the prospect of the early completion of the same.

No one can foretell what great wealth will come all this valley, and flow back upon the road.

The sources of its wealth as a first-class railroad are its bountiful harvests of wheat, corn and other grains; its many confluents of roads running into it, holding in its grasp the many railroads which center at St. Paul, and some six roads which it crosses and connects with the South; the control of the entire winter trade of the Northern Pacific Railroad, now pushing forward 1,700 miles to Puget Sound, and the greater part of the summer trade of the same, a large part of the Superior country trade, the coal, lumber, wheat and minerals of British America, and the emigration thence over all this region. These are some of the sources of its wealth. Now, besides this, it will level this traffic by some three hundred miles nearer than any other route to Chicago. It will bear and bring to itself the greater part of all the travel to and from this country, above Burlington, over the great Toledo route to the Atlantic coast, over the Cincinnati route, over the Chesapeake and Ohio, and over all current and projected lines to Charleston, Mobile, Savannah or another part of the South, across Virginia or Tennessee. It will control all trade over the California Pacific Railway for all points north of Milwaukee and Omaha. It will carry all the trade and passenger traffic to St. Louis and the South, and to domestic and foreign ports. In fact, this road serves some half dozen giant interests equally well without provoking opposition, viz: the trade of Chicago for all parts west of the Mississippi and north of Omaha; the California trade for the same district; the seaboard trade over the Toledo; the Cincinnati or any other southeastern route; its own local trade, which must be immense, and the St. Louis trade.

I bespeak for the bonds of this road, now offered in Eastern markets, a sale rapid and confident. Paying nearly 10 per cent. in currency, they are better than Governments, inasmuch as the prospect is that Governments must go as low as 4½ per cent. soon, and are not more safe as an investment. The earnings of all the roads in the country for 1867 averaged $10,000 per mile, while some reached 60 per cent. of the whole cost per mile. If this road for five years, just after it is opened, earns no more than $42,000 per mile, as the bond is only for $20,000 per mile, it is easy to see no safer investment in these days could be found. This Cedar Valley road is being urged rapidly forward in every one of its three divisions to an early completion. Its success cannot fail to have an important bearing upon the prosperity of Iowa, and all above and beyond that State. C.

CHICAGO, Saturday March 19.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.

Its Work During the Past Year—Report of the Secretary of the Ladies' Homeopathic Charitable Association—The Patients Provided For—Election of Officers.

The third annual meeting of the Ladies' Homeopathic Charitable Association was held on Wednesday afternoon, at the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue. The President, Mrs. E. Robinson, presided. The meeting opened with prayer by Rev. E. E. Swift.

The following report of the business transacted during the year ending April 6, 1870, was presented by Mrs. C. E. Leonard, Secretary:

LADIES—We present to you our third annual report with feelings of renewed thankfulness and hope.

God has thus far signally blessed our efforts for the relief of His suffering poor. He said to us, "If ye give a cup of cold water to one of these, in my name, ye do it unto me," and again, "He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and look, what he layeth out it shall be paid him again."

Means sufficient have been given us through His goodness to defray all our expenses without incurring debt, to relieve the wants of and to make comfortable all those who have come to us diseased and too poor to provide for themselves medical attendance or even the necessary comforts of a home during sickness.

These have all been provided for at no expense to themselves, and without any anxiety or care on their part for the morrow, which is so harrowing to the mind in times of sickness and poverty. They have been retained until, by means of good care and nursing, they were restored to sufficient health and strength to enter upon the duty of again providing for themselves.

We leave also cause for thankfulness to our Heavenly Father that all our members hava been spared to meet again at this time. Sickness has visited some of us, but death has not come to any.

May He, in His goodness, vouchsafe us as many and as great blessings in the coming year as He has in the past.

We have admitted and provided for during the past year one hundred and nineteen patients; some have remained under our care and at our expense for a space of six and seven months. Some of them have shown themselves grateful for benefits conferred, and others have taken it as a matter of course.

We have lost seven by death. Most of these were long established chronic cases and known to be incurable soon after their admission, but it seemed to be impossible to discharge them under the circumstances, although against the rules to retain or even admit chronic cases.

Our expenses have averaged $100 per month. From our fair held last December, we realized a little over $5,000. Two-thirds of this was given to the hospital, reserving one third for our Association. Our receipts from the concert, very kindly given us last June by Prof. Totedoux and his pupils, was over $376. For further particulars see Treasurer's report.

Last April we organized ourselves into a Board of Managers, consisting of twenty-four members. Two out of this number are appointed monthly at each meeting of the Board, to visit the hospital twice a week during the month, and inquire into the condition of the patients, attending both to their temporal and spiritual welfare.

Religious services have been held as regularly as possible on every Sunday, and have been to many of the patients a source of great comfort.

To our most excellent Matron we owe unbounded thanks for her untiring and efficient labors with and for our patients. But for her faithful co-operation with us, in attending to their wants and comforts, they could not have been so well cared for, or our work so thoroughly carried on.

We owe many thanks to all the physicians who have given their services gratuitously during the year, and without whom we could have accomplished nothing, and we think especial thanks are due to Dr. McClelland for his untiring services at the Dispensary, where much good has been quietly done and numbers relieved.

We also take this opportunity to offer thanks to all those outside of the Association who rendered us such valuable assistance at the time of the Fair; and we would, while calling attention to the number relieved, earnestly beg all those who feel interested in relieving the sick and needy, to give us of their substance means sufficient to enable us to carry on our work as we have begun.

All those persons who are willing to give us assistance, and have not been called upon by any of the managers, will please address the Ladies Charitable Association, Homeopathic Hospital, Second avenue, care of Mrs. S. W. Taylor, Matron.

We now close our report with the hope that our success in the future may equal that in the past.

Thanking all who have contributed and so aided us in this good work, and hoping for a continuance of their favor."

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The election of officers and managers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:

President—Mrs. E. Robinson.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. G. Miltenberger, Mrs. Critchlow.

Secretary—Mrs. C. E. Leonard.

Assistant Secretary—Mrs. D. C. Clapp.

Treasurer—Mrs. George Bingham.

Admitting Committee—Miss Mary McClelland, for Pittsburgh; Mrs. James Boyd, Allegheny.

Examining Physicians—Drs. Burgher and McClelland for Pittsburgh, and Dr. Willard, Allegheny.

The Board of Managers is composed of twenty four members, from whom the officers are chosen. The following is the list:

Mrs. M. K. Moorhead; Mrs. Judge McCandless; Mrs. E. Robinson; Mrs. Geo. Porter; Mrs. Geo. Bingham; Mrs. Bierman; Mrs. O. Metcalf; Mrs. Critchlow; Mrs. C. E. Leonard; Mrs. Robert Woods; Mrs. D. McCandless; Mrs. Geo. Miltenberger; Mrs. D. C. Clapp; Mrs. R. Bierman; Mrs. Shaffer; Mrs. Stephen Woods; Mrs. Mary Moorhead; Mrs. J. C. Burgher; Mrs. Jarvis Adams; Mrs. James Boyd; Mrs. J. H. Hillerman; Mrs. T. B. Young; Mrs. Mary McClelland; Miss J. M. Kimbie.

DEATH FROM A RUPTURE.

The danger from rupture is ten times greater than is generally believed, and whilst we have no desire to excite inordinate fear, we would at the same time invite the attention of the afflicted to an appropriate remedy, and that remedy consists in a properly adjusted and suitable Truss, the cost of which is very little more than of even an ordinary instrument, in matters appertaining to health, and even life itself, no one can be too careful. We have often known a badly fitting truss to allow a rupture to become unmanageable and beyond the control of the person so afflicted, which need never have been the case if a truss had been fitted by one skilled in the art of applying them.

How often have we seen persons for years afflicted with a Bubonocecle or rupture who did not know what ailed them, and have allowed it to continue without knowing to whom to apply for relief. No one would indulge in such carelessness with regard to any other of the frailties or difficulties of life, and if they were aware of the imminent danger attendant upon hernia would not in that.

There are, besides, so many other conditions of an abnormal kind that simulate hernia, that it would always be best for those afflicted to apply to the most competent and approved sources. They often do this, and then Mr. Seeley, finding out that the best appliance is in the end the cheapest, not only in regard to hernia, but also in all other matters where so important a matter as health is concerned.

A good truss surgeon in a community where a displacement like that of rupture exists to such fearful extent as it does now, ought to be properly appreciated and encouraged. We have frequently seen as many as half a dozen trusses supplied for the retention of hernia when no hernia existed, and neglected when one ought to have been applied. Is it any wonder then, that we invite the attention of those afflicted in that way to our superior facilities and appliances for the relief and cure of so common and dangerous an ailment?

Trusses and appliances for every displacement, with competent and experienced persons to apply them, at Dr. Keyser's Great Medicine Store and Medical Office, No. 167 Liberty street. Dr. Keyser's office hours from 9 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 until 6, and 7 to 9 at night for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes tempers the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the quantity and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of the refuse matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

One of the principal uses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat unruly organ. The anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a stomachic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of mercury, but gradual and genial. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in that sensitive gland, it regulates its action by degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious disorders, while mercury, being a tremendous excitant, is not. The more naturally and quietly a diseased organ can be restored to its normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this harmless vegetable alterative to reinforce and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

The success which has attended its use as a remedy for affections of the liver is proverbial. Persons of a bilious habit who take it habitually as a protection against the attacks to which they are constitutionally liable, pronounce it the best liver tonic they ever used. The symptoms of an approaching fit of biliousness can hardly be mistaken. A pain in the right side or under the shoulder blades, a saffron tinge in the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

FOR IMPORTED WHITE CASTILE SOAP,

For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Imported White Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,
For Mottled Castile Soap,

Sold by the box, single bar or by the pound and in small cakes, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Where you will find a complete assortment of Pure Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumeries and Patent Medicines of all kinds.

Also, English and Scotch Ales by the cask or single dozen, at the lowest prices. apl

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
Iron and Wood Working
MACHINERY.
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists Tools.
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING.
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers and Mills supplied.
A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

EVILS OF LIFE INSURANCE
BY
GEORGE ALBREE.
For sale by S. A. CLARKE & CO.,
ap5 119 Wood St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.
CO-PARTNERSHIP.
ROBERT M. CUST has this day been admitted as a member of our firm.
APRIL 1, 1870. H. HIGBY & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HENRY HIGBY. ALBERT HIGBY. ROBT. M. CUST.
HIGBY, CUST & CO.,
No. 189 LIBERTY ST.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers and Jobbers in CHINA, QUEENSWARE, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE.
The attention of all requiring goods in the above line, is directed to our Stock, imported directly from the best European markets, and we are now receiving a fresh and desirable lot of the above goods apl-72

PROPOSALS FOR SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.
Proposals for the erection of the Allegheny County Soldiers' Monument (to be erected on Seminary Hill, Allegheny,) will be received at the office of the undersigned, No. 64 Grant street, (where the plans, specifications and specimen of stone can be seen) up to APRIL 14th, 1870. The contract to be awarded to the lowest and best bidder.
A. L. PEARSON,
mh29: Chairman of Building Committee.

CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE,
FENDERS, COAL BOXES, FIRE IRONS, &c., &c., at
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja29:t4 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,
131 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.
We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in
FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.
CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.
We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.
McCORD & CO.
mh20

7 PER CENT.
GOLD LOAN,
FREE OF U. S. TAX.
OF
BURLINGTON,
CEDAR RAPIDS,
and MINNESOTA
RAILROAD CO'S
First Mortgage
50 YEAR BONDS
With Interest, in Gold,
Included from November 1, at 95.
TRUSTEES:
J. EDGAR THOMPSON, Philadelphia.
CHARLES L. FROST, New York.
These bonds are payable, principal and interest, in coin, at New York or London; the interest being payable in May and November.
They are convertible into stock, and are protected by a liberal Sinking Fund.
They are issued upon the several sections of the road only as the same are completed and in successful operation.
They are guaranteed not only by a first lien upon the entire property and franchise of the Company but also by now current earnings, and an ample commerce on the route of the road, and have not to depend for their security upon a traffic which the road itself is expected to create.
Over Three Millions Dollars have been already expended on the road.
Eighty three miles of road are already completed and equipped, and show large earnings; and the remainder of the line is progressing rapidly toward completion.
The State of Iowa, through which this road runs, is one of the richest agricultural sections of the West. Its immense yield of agricultural products, create a pressing demand for the construction of this road.
The road also runs through the fertile and growing State of Minnesota. It traverses the most interesting and growing portion of the West, and forms the shortest of the great trunk lines in direct communication with New York, Chicago and St. Louis.
Having carefully investigated all the conditions affecting the security of these Bonds, we feel justified in giving them an unqualified indorsement, as a first-class and thoroughly safe investment, as secure as a Government Bond can possibly be, and paying nearly 50 per cent more interest than Five-Twenties.
All marketable securities at their full price, free of commission and express charges, received in payment. Pamphlets and Maps furnished on application.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Financial Agents of the Company,
No. 32 WALL STREET
OR
Messrs. S. McCLEAN & CO.,
No. 57 Fourth Avenue,
M. & M. NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Bankers and dealers in all kinds of Government, State, County, City, Railroad and other miscellaneous securities.
Drafts drawn direct on England, Ireland and Scotland and principal cities of Europe. Collections made all over the country, Canada and Europe. Interest allowed on time deposits, and everything in the business attended to with fidelity and dispatch. apl:r F

OPERA WEAR.
Shawls and Cloths.
NEW GOODS.
BELL & MOORHOUSE,

(Successors to BATES & BELL,)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIALTIES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
At 6 1-4 Cents,
3 CASES GOOD DARK PRINTS.
At 8 Cents,
FAST COL'D LIGHT AND DARK
PRINTS.
At 10 Cents,
Light and Dark Prints.
At 12 1-2 Cents,
GREY KENTUCKY JEANS,
A Great Bargain.
At 37 1-2 Cents,
GOOD 6-4 TABLE LINEN.
At 18 3-4 Cents,
DAMASK TOWELS.
Turkey Red Border.
THE STOCK IS
Complete in Every Department,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

A. T.
HORNE & CO'S.
Hosiery! Gloves!
EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS
AT
Prices Unknown Since 1861!
ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75.
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades,
At $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE,
Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE,
10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY,
By Case or Dozen.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE,
25 cents.
Also, splendid assortments
SASHES,
SASH AND BOW RIBBONS,
LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash buyers.
77 & 79 MARKET STREET
mh12

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season.
AT 20 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AN EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIRS FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 20 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY BRITISH COTTON SOCKS.
AT 25 CENTS.
MEN'S HEAVY FRENCH COTTON SOCKS.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT G

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. H. Leech, John Floyd.

John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at current market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 7, 1870.

Gold opened strong this morning at 112, advanced nominally to 112¼, but declined at the close to 111¾. The Undertone in gold is remarkably firm and a sharp rally would inevitably follow if it was not for the large payments of gold in May, or a probable anticipation of the May interest. The funding bill is regarded as having very little influence on gold since the effect has already been discounted, and a contraction of the currency is no longer thought of. The main strength of the gold market is derived from the large imports which continue unusually heavy.

Governments bonds were strong at the first board, but declined again at the noon session and closed strong with every indication for a sharp rise. The demand, however, is only speculative.

Stocks stronger and higher with a general advance all through. Reading advanced to day to 98¾. Pacific Mail, which was strong at 37¾, declined again to 36¾, and closed at 47. Express shares are strong. Our banks and banking institutions report an increased demand for money by outside parties, and higher rates.

Business remains dull, and transactions very limited.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 112; Silver, 109; Eighty-one's, 114; Five Twenties, 1862, 110½; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 110; do. 1865, Consols, 108¾; do. 1867, 109¼; do. 1868, 109¾; Ten Forties, 106¼; Adams Express Company, 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 50; Canada Express Company, 98; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; New York Central, 91¾; Reading, 98¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 97½; Ohio & Mississippi, 29½; Michigan Southern, 87½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 100; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 105½; Chicago & North Western, 73½; Chicago & North Western Preferred, 84¾; Erie, 25.

EXCHANGE. *Large.* *Small.*

London, par £..... $5,46 $5,56

Paris, per franc..... 21¾ 23¼

Berlin, thaler..... 81 83¼

Frankfort, florins..... 37½ 39

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co.: Gold: 112; United States Sixes, 1881, 114; Five-Twenties, 1862, 110¾; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 109¾; Ten-Forties, 106½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 108½; do. do. 1867, 109½; do. do. 1868, 109½; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¾; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 7, 1870.

Money easy at 5@6 on call, with the bulk of transactions at a higher rate.

Sterling firm and quiet at 8¾@8¾.

Gold dull and opened at 112, touched 112¼ and closed at 111¾. Carrying rates 4½@6. Clearances $37,000,000.

Governments steady on gold. Bonds heavy and lower on currency sixes. Coupons of '81, 114@114¼; do. '62, 110¾@110¾; do. '64, 109¾@109¾; do. '65, 109¾@110; do. do. new, 108¾@108¾; do. '67, 109¾@109¾; do. '68, 109¾@109¾; 10 40s, 106¾@106¾; currency 6s, 111¾@111¾. The Government bought $1,000,000 at 106 48 100@107 12-100.

State bonds dull; Missouris 92¼, old Tennessee 58¾, new do 52¾, old Virginias 69¾, old North Carolinas 46¾, new do 22.

The railway market was strong and higher on Lake Shore, New Jersey Central, Reading and Northwestern, balance of the list was dull, and in some cases weak. The St. Paul directors were in session to-day, arranging details for the purchase of the Hastings & Dakota and Western Union roads. Miscellaneous stocks were dull and firm. Express stocks were quiet, and United States declined. It appears that the Governor of Pennsylvania has not signed the bill for inquiry into the consolidation of the Lake Shore and Buffalo and Erie roads, and it is unlikely to become a law. The report of the defeat of the New York Central fare bill at Albany is denied.

Canton, 64¾; Cumberland, 37; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾; Quicksilver, 9¾; Mariposa, 6; preferred, 12¾; Adams Express, 61; Wells, 19¼; American, 38¾; United States, 43; Pacific Mail, 36¾; New York Central, 92½; Script, 89¾; Erie, 24¾; Harlem, 142½, Reading, 98¾; Michigan Central, 119¾; Lake Shore, 87½; Illinois Central, 139½; Pittsburgh, 100; North Western, 73¼; do preferred, 84¾; Rhode Island, 116¾; New Jersey Central, 104¾; St. Paul, 60; do preferred 75¾; Wabash, 46¾; do preferred, 74; Fort Wayne, 93¾; Terre Haute, 40; do preferred, 64½; Chicago and Alton, 111; do preferred, 112; Ohio and Mississippi, 29¾.

Sub-Treasury balance: gold, $79,705,888; currency, $8,507,100; general balance, $85,626,546.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 7, 1870.

Trade is more active and our merchants, generally, appear to be doing a good business, though they complain of having to work on very close margins, in some cases none at all, as they have to stand the shrinkage which has taken place in many articles within the last ninety days. There is an active demand for grain, and with limited arrivals and very light supplies, prices are firm and well sustained. Provisions steady with a good demand and regular sales at quotations—dealers seem to be impressed with the belief that the bottom has been touched, and, consequently, the market is gaining more strength.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 65@70c.

ASHES—Quiet and unchanged: Common soda Ash, 4c; refined do 4¼; Pearls 9@9½; Pots 7¾.

APPLES—Quiet and unchanged—supply fully up to the demand; regular sales at $2.50@3.50 per bbl.

BUTTER—Prime to choice roll is in steady demand at 37@40, while common and inferior butter is as dull as ever.

BEANS—We can report sales at $1,75@2,15 per bushel, the outside figure for choice.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Nominal, 2c.

CHEESE — Dull but unchanged. Sales of Western Reserve at 16c; Hamburge at 16¾c; Ohio Goshen, 17¾c; New York Goshen, 18@18¾c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's Belle Berries at $20 per bbl.

CARBON OIL—There is some inquiry on western account, and sales are being made at 23, for 100 barrel lots, and 25@25½ in a small way.

CORNMEAL—Is quoted, in store, at 90@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very sluggish and the market is completely glutted, nearly every produce house being full. We continue to quote Apples at 6¼@7¼c. Peaches 7¾@8¾c for quarters, 9@10c for halves, and 18@20c for pared. Blackberries at 13@14c and pitted cherries at 25@28c.

EGGS—The arrivals continue liberal, but dealers, generally, seem to think that prices will be higher, as they are asking 23 when 22 is regarded as the ruling quotation.

FLOUR—Market quiet but steady, with a fair local demand. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5¼ for spring; and 5¼@5¾ for winter, and $7@7¾ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—Wheat is scarce and in the absence of sales, may be quoted nominally unchanged at $1,10@1,15, for fair to prime Red. Oats scarce and firm with 49c and 50c bid, on wharf or track—may be quoted at 52@53 for small lots in store. Corn, also, is scarce and higher; we now quote prime car at 80c, and shelled at 85@85c—dealers offering 78 and 80c, and furnish sacks. Rye is scarce but the demand is not very urgent; we now quote at 90c, buying and 95@$1, selling. Barley, 85@90 for spring and 90@95c for fall.

HAY—Baled is being sold on wharf and track, at $15@20, though it takes prime timothy to bring the outside quotation.

HONEY—$6@6¼ per bbl.

HUSKS—2¼@3c.

LARD OIL—Is firmer but unchanged: $1,26@1,28, for Extra No. 1 and 88@90 for No. 2.

LIME—Eastern white, $1,75; Cleveland, $2,25.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,50@1,75 for gallon jugs, as to quality.

ONIONS— $2,50@2,75 per bbl.

PROVISIONS—Firm with a good jobbing demand, and prices are well sustained. Shoulders, 12 for Plain and 13¼ for Sugar Cured; Sides, 16¼ for Ribbed, and 17 for Clear; Plain Hams, 16¾, and Sugar Cured 17¾@17¾. Lard, 16 in tierces, and 17 in kegs. Mess Pork, $28. Dried Beef, 19¾@20.

POTATOES—Sales of prime Peach Blows, in store, at 45@50 per bushel.

PEARL BARLEY—No. 4, 6; No. 3, 6¼; Oatmeal, $10,50 per bushel, $5,50 per half bbl.

PEAS—Sales at $2@2,25 per bushel.

SEEDS—Small sales of Clover seed at $9¾@10, and Timothy seed at $6@6¼. Flaxseed, $2,15 bid, and none in market.

SALT—Unchanged—$1,80@1,85 in car load lots, and the usual advance in store.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, April 7, 1870.

The oil market is quiet but steady, and while there seems to be more disposition to do business, the sales, nevertheless, continue light. Crude is remarkably stiff in the oil regions, which is owing mainly to the reduction in freights, and as producers have added the reduction in freight on to the price of oil, shippers and dealers are but little, if any better off now than before. From Oil City to Cleveland, the rate has been reduced 50c per bbl, and from Oil City to New York and Philadelphia, there has been a reduction of 25c per bbl. As we noted yesterday, a still further reduction in the rate from Pittsburgh to the seaboard would be of great advantage to the trade here, as it would enable our manufacturers to more successfully compete with other rival points.

CRUDE.

Market strong, in sympathy with the advices from above, and an effort is being made to establish a still further advance. We can report a sale of one barge at 11¾, and another at 11¾; though buyers are very scarce at the outside quotation. Seller to July, 11¾; buyer all year, 14@14¾.

REFINED.

Strong in the early part of the day, but subsequently reacted and closed a little weak. May to December, 28, or 25½ for May, and an advance of ¼ a cent for each subsequent month; April to June, 26¾; June, 27; May and June, 27; buyer all year, 50 bid—none offering to

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Office Rooms for Rent.

Three fine rooms in GAZETTE Building, second floor, on Smithfield street and Sixth avenue. Marble mantel pieces, water and other conveniences. These rooms are very desirable and will be fitted up to suit parties wishing to occupy them. Apply at Counting Room.

Yesterday Alderman McMasters committed to jail Joseph Lawson, charged with larceny as bailee.

For Sale.—Stock and fixtures of the first class Grocery Store No. 26 Diamond, directly opposite the Market House, Allegheny city.

Committee Meetings.—The Monongahela and Allegheny Wharf Committees will meet this (Friday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at Committee Room.

Many Tavern Keepers, starting anew in business at this season of the year, will always keep for their customers that beautiful cream ale made by Pier, Dannals & Co.

The W. W. Neeper, who testified in the late gambling trial, is not Alderman Neeper of the Third ward. Although the same name, he is no connection of the Alderman's.

Dull.—Business at the Mayor's office was exceedingly dull yesterday. One solitary information was taken and that against a "poor rum seller" for selling his villainous compound on Sunday.

Coming Out.—The pleasant weather yesterday had a tendency to "bring out" the constitutional street loafers. The corners on the principal thoroughfares were crowded with them last evening.

Susan Oiley was before Alderman Stone yesterday, charged with stealing a dress from Rachel Harris. The parties are colored, and reside on Townsend street. The accused was held for trial.

John Coleman yesterday made information before Alderman Koenig against Barry Rameck, proprietor of a saloon on Second avenue, for selling liquor on Sunday. The accused gave bail for a hearing.

Paddy Williams.—A dispatch was received in this city last evening from Alderman Billy McMasters, of Mansfield, announcing the death of Paddy Williams, which occurred in that city yesterday morning.

Permits Granted.—From the report of the Building Inspector for the month of March, we learn that fifty nine permits were granted by him for the erection of buildings, from which the city received a revenue of $268.

The Man.—A Mr. Johnson, who was robbed at the Allegheny Valley Railroad depot about two years since, has identified Kelly, who is now in jail awaiting a hearing on several charges, as the man who "walked off" with his twenty sovereigns.

Urling, Follansbee & Co., corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, have now open a large and well assorted stock of men and boys' clothing, suitable for the Spring season, which they offer at very inducing prices. Also a stock of goods for custom work also on hand.

The Pleasant Valley Railroad Company, we learn, will commence the construction of their road from its present terminus at the Allegheny Diamond to the Island avenue bridge, as soon as they receive authority from Allegheny Councils, which, we presume, will be granted at the next meeting of this body.

We bespeak the attention of persons in want of men's furnishing goods, and dealers in the trade, to the advertisement of Messrs. Fisk, Clark & Flagg, on our first page. It is unnecessary for us to say anything in behalf of this house, as they are widely known as one of the most upright and fair dealing houses in New York.

Special Meeting Called.—Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of City Councils was held, at which a resolution was considered for the payment of the firemen. The committee also decided to request the Presidents of Councils to call a special meeting for next Thursday afternoon, for the consideration of the Paid Fire Department matter.

Mutations of Planets.—The planet Venus, which has recently officiated as an evening star, will be visible in the morning for the next few months. Jupiter is visible in the evening, being about six hours east of the sun. It will continue an evening star till May 1st. Saturn will begin to be visible in the evening about May 15th and will then continue an evening star for the rest of the year.

Length of Days.—The first day of February was nine hours and fifty-eight minutes long, and the last day of the month eleven hours and twelve minutes, being a gain during the month of one hour and twelve minutes. In March the gain will be one hour and twenty-three minutes; in April, one hour and twenty minutes; in May, fifty-six minutes, from June 1st to June 15th, when the maximum is reached, 16 minutes.

Notice.—The Chief of Police requests us to state for the benefit of persons who are indebted to the City Treasurer for vehicle license, that he will give them one week from this date to take out their license, and all persons failing to comply within that time will be proceeded against and required to pay, the penalty of ten dollars and the costs of collection. He has returned the names of all delinquents and none need expect to escape.

Alleged Illegal Concealment.—R. S. Ramsey, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and John B. Stewart, of the Alleghany Valley Railroad, yesterday lodged information, before Alderman Thomas McMasters, against Martin Gannon, a junk dealer in Allegheny, for concealing stolen property. The accused, it is alleged, has on his premises a lot of iron bearing the marks of the railroads, which has been stolen from their shops. Gannon gave bail for a hearing.

Church Dedication.—The new Presbyterian Church on Linden street, Hazelwood, will be dedicated to the worship of Almighty God Sunday, the 10th inst. There will be services, morning, afternoon and evening, and trains will leave the Connellsville Depot and return as follows: The morning train will leave at 10 o'clock and return at 12:30; the afternoon train at 2:30 and return at 5; the evening train will leave at 7 and return at 9 o'clock, on which trains passengers will be carried free of charge. Rev A. A. Hodge, Dr. Jacobus and others will be present and participate in the dedicatory services.

Behind the Scenes.

Robert Garter, a youth of some eighteen summers and about the same number of winters, caused Frank Gardner to be taken before Alderman Neeper yesterday to answer a charge of assault—the offence consisting of the seizure of Robert by the neck and kicking him off the stage at Masonic Hall. The affair, of course, occurred behind the scenes, while the Minstrels were performing. Robert, it is alleged, crept in there and refused to leave when ordered; hence his ejectment. The case was amicably settled.

Minister Arrived.

We are pleased to learn that Rev. Lawrence M. Gardner, the new pastor of the Liberty street M. E. church, arrived yesterday in the city, and will preach his first sermon on Sabbath next. He was met at the depot by a committee and escorted to the residence of Rev. W. H. Kincaid, Allegheny city. To-day the general reception will take place at the parsonage on Liberty street. Rev. Gardner comes to us from the Baltimore conference, and from his high reputation, there is a great anxiety among our Methodist brethren to hear him.

The Good Templars.

The fifth session of the Monongahela Valley District Convention of Good Templars will be held at Greensboro, Greene county, Pa., on Tuesday and Wednesday, April 26th and 27th inst. The Grand Worthy Chief Templar of the State, Hon. S. P. Chase, will be present, and delegates from most of the Lodges in Allegheny, Washington, Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene counties. Delegates going by boat will leave Pittsburgh on the five o'clock mail packet Monday evening, arriving in Greensboro next morning at nine o'clock. The trip up and down the beautiful Monongahela will be fine. The fellowship of the fraternity will make stronger and more willing hearts, while the hospitality of our Greene county friends assures a certain welcome. Captain T. M. Fee, of Connellsville, is President, and J. Louis Norfolk, of Monongahela City, the Secretary of the Convention.

THE EDUCATORS' WORK.

Fourth Day of the Institute—A Still Larger Attendance—What was Said and Done—Interesting Exercises to Teachers and all Friends of Education.

The attendance at the sessions of the Teachers' Institute yesterday was much larger than any day during its continuance, a number of Directors, citizens and other friends of education participating in the exercises.

President Douthett called the Institute to order in the morning at half past nine o'clock, when the Coronation Hymn was sung. Rev. C. G. Braddock led in prayer. The song "Shall we gather at the river" was then sung by the audience.

The first exercise was a discussion on the topic "Should the law granting permanent certificates be repealed?" Prof. John Morrow took the place of Prof. Kenaston in the affirmative, followed by Prof. L. H. Eaton in the negative.

General discussion was then postponed until after Prof. Bailey was heard on "Elocution." Prof. Bailey then continued his lecture on this subject taking "Inflection" as his special theme. This was one of the most important and instructive lectures since the commencement of the Institute.

Recess of five minutes.

Dr. C. C. Miller next entertained the audience with a beautifully rendered vocal selection, when Miss Laura Rogers read an essay on "Success," which was a success in language, expressive reading and originality. Prof. Townsend followed with a lecture on the topic "Discrepancy in the use of Words." As usual the Professor was full of humor, practical thought and eloquence which kept the audience in the best of humor throughout.

Adjourned to meet at two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Called to order at the designated time, Prof. McElymonds, in the absence of President Douthett, taking the chair.

The "Sweet Bye and Bye" was then sung by the audience, followed with a lecture by the Rev. Wm. M. Young, D.D., on the subject of "Compulsory attendance at Schools." The address was able and eloquent and brought out many suggestions which might be put into effect with the most beneficial results, in this direction. Prof. Hughes and class next sang a sentimental ballad entitled "Work Enough to Do," followed by a comic song, "Master D. Hughes, "I'll ask my Mother," which was rapturously applauded.

General discussion on the law relating to permanent certificates was next resumed, Professors Burtt, Jones, Sloan, Doerfler, Kelly, Crumb, Harrison and others participating.

Professor Hughes and class assisted by Profs. Cargo and Brubacker now sang "the Old Mountain Tree" The subject of Geography was then discussed by Prof. Davis, of East Liberty.

A very bright little ten year old "girl of the period," Miss Hattie Grace, of Tempernanceville, was now introduced, and in a charming way recited a poem, "People will talk," following it with a comic song, "We all wear cloaks." In both performances the "hits" were made in a very effective and felicitous manner.

Under the auspices of Professor Miss Emma Clark, of Chartiers, about eight years old, was brought upon the stage and spoke a piece" which closed the afternoon exercises.

EVENING SESSION.

A very large audience assembled at the evening session, Rob Wilson adding the pecuniary consideration of fifty cents, which was expected to diminish the numbers. President Douthett occupied the chair, and at seven and a half o'clock linked the audience "the signal" for order. He then admonished the audience that quiet and attention was earnestly requested by the speakers who had consented to take part in the exercises. The appositeness of this advice was apparent by a glance at the audience, consisting largely of representatives of this "gentler," and it might be added talkative sex. They seemed to take the mild reproof to heart, and were correspondingly subdued.

The first performance on the programme was a song of a sentimental character, by the Quartette Club, which received the first applause. Prof. Bailey was then introduced, and made a few introductory remarks upon "inflection," with judicious tact interspersing his instructions with several humorous anecdotes which brought the hearers up to the proper standard of appreciation for what followed. He then read a number of selections from "Dombey and Son," some of the finest passages in the volume, and that line he seemed not at home. The Quartette Club intervened here with a patnetic ballad, "Angels tell tell us of our loved ones." The Professor followed with a humorous scene from "Sandy Andy," rendered in a faultless manner, which convulsed the listeners with hearty laughter. "The leap for life" was also dramatically rendered, when the Quartette Club again appeared and sang "Two little pairs of boots," receiving merited applause. A couple of selections from "The Rivals," comic song from the Quartette, scene from "Pickwick" by the reader, and "The Singing School" by the club, followed in quick succession. In response to a hearty and irresistible encore the Quartette Club again came forward and repeated the last song, which was enthusiastically applauded.

A recess of five minutes followed.

Prof. Townsend of New York was then introduced and proceeded to discourse upon the "signs we hang out." He commenced by saying that everything had its history from the dirty little sterling in the morning sun to the starry world, and through all its time it would preserve an individual and distinctive history. So everything no matter whether it belonged to the animal, the vegetable or the mineral world, had its peculiar characteristics. As this was true of all nature it might be stated as a great and sweeping proposition that nothing ever had been, or would be or could be created, without having its distinctive sign. Without this idea a wheelbarrow could not be distinguished from a locomotive. The astronomer had no other means of distinguishing the different stars except by the signs they hung out. The botanist could not distinguish the flowers. In fact all that was seen through life were only signs. One man knew nothing of another except by the "signs" he hung out. Instead of going, however, simply over the field of nature, the principle especially held out in relation to humanity. Some people even went so far as to say that a man could be distinguished unmistakably by the protuberances on the head. Some said that if a man skilled in the science were given a bone he could tell by investigation to what animal it originally belonged. A man could be distinguished by the general appearance. From this point the speaker branched out into illustrations of some of the main principles of physiognomy, continuing his remarks to the delight of the audience, for about an hour. The "talk" was replete with witty sallies, practical thoughts, interspersed here and there with fine touches of eloquence. We never saw an audience kept more under control by a platform speaker.

At the close of the lecture the Quartette Club, by request, sung "Laugh boys Laugh, which concluded the evening's entertainment.

To-day the closing sessions will be held. This evening the Rev. Geo. P. Hays will lecture on "Educated Fallacies." Owing to the unavoidable absence of Prof. Wickersham, Prof. Bailey will fill the time alloted to him by elocutionary exercises. In this connection we would suggest to the janitor, or general-in-chief of the arrangements, that some slight attention to the ventilation of the house would be rewarded by the deepest gratitude of the audience.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of rec ord in the office of Thos. F. Hunter, Esq., Recorder of Allegheny county, on Thursday, April 7, 1870.

Abner Webb to Jesse S. Webb, Sept. 6th, 1869; lot No. 150 ft. in boro of McKeesport.....$500
S. G. Siedeneck to A. M. Brown, April 4th, 1870; lot 40 by 96 ft. on Federal st., Pittsburgh.....$4,550
W. J. Richey to Wilkins Lamart, April 5th, 1870; lot 146 by 125 ft. in boro of Union.....$400
Wilkins Lamart to W. J. Richey, Aug. 20, 1866, same as above.....
Hugh Laffity to Jas. Little, Nov. 13th, 1869; lots Nos. 31 and 32 in Mellor's plan in boro of Ormsby.....$900
Mary Schwabe to Robt. Sands, July 7, 1866; 27 56-1 0 square perches of land in 7th ward, Pittsburgh.....$275
John Barr to John Quinn, March 26th, 1870; lot 16 by 33 ft., Lower 1st. Clair tp.....$800
Geo. Shafer to Peter Kramer, April 1, 1870; lot 40 by 60 ft. on Ormsby st., boro of Birmingham.....$4,200
Peason to Dawn Linton, April 15, 1870; lot 75 by 97 ft. on Highland ave., 19th ward, Pittsburgh.....
Robt. Smith to Mary Smith, April 6th, 1870; lot 7 60 100 by 4 45-100 perches in Lower St. Clair tp.....$1,000
Albert Schwend to Fred Weighil, January 1st 1870; lot of ground in Mellor's plan.....$1,000
M. B. Brown to John and Mary Newell, March 3, 1870; lots Nos. 149 and 150 in Brown's plan of Manchester.....
Wm Cuthbert to Katherine Bank, April 4, 1870; lot No. 4 by 130 ft. on North st., 17 h ward, Pittsburgh.....$7,000
Rob't. Smith to Chas. Hemig, April 5, 1870; 2 acres and 5 perches in Greenfield, Pitts. 4th tp.....$1,800
Robt. McAllister to John D. Thompson, Dec. 31, 1870; lot 15 by 130 ft. on Wood st., Pitts.....$15,000
M. T. Hamilton to Jas S. Wilson April 1, 1870; lot 21 by 106 ft. on Chartiers st., Al.....$800
Mary A. Walker to John Wandless, March 8th 1867; lots No 166 in on Washington st. 3rd ward, Pitts.....
R. A. Farquhar to John D. Thompson, Mch. 31, 1870; lot 15 by 130 ft. on Wood st., Pitts.....$15,000
John Sawyer to Jos. McConnell, April 6, 1870; 226 acres and 139 perches of land in South Fayette tp.....$20,000
M. E. Brown to Hugh Lee, Jan. 1, 1870; 9 acres and 68 perches and in Robinson tp.....$16,000

The Spring Stock of Henry G. Hale, Merchant Tailor, at corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, is now large and complete. Monsieur Bonpaine continues to preside at the cutting. tf

THE COURTS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

THURSDAY, April 17.—In the case of the United States vs. J. C. and H. Buffum, previously reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

United States vs. Geo. F. Stickenger, indicted for brewing without giving bond and neglecting to stamp barrels, with intent to defraud the Government. District Attorney Swope appeared for the Government, and Messrs. Gibson and Wier for defendant. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

THURSDAY, April 7.—The first case taken up was that of Michael Paste vs. William Burns, action in ejectment for a lot in Sharpsburg. The parties own lots on Main street, Sharpsburg, adjoining, and a dispute arose about the division line, the plaintiff claiming that defendant occupied five feet of his lot. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

191 Perchment vs. McKee.
112 Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
176 Brown for use vs. owners steamboat "Reindeer."
180 Owners steamboat "Grey Fox" vs. Millinger, McCloy & Co.
194 Brown vs. Seiffert.
208 Seitz vs. Jones.
209 Same vs. Same.
134 (O. L.) Warring & King vs. Miller & Co.
101 (O. L.) Napier vs. Darlington.
98 (O. L.) Lahey vs. Nobbs.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

THURSDAY, April 7.—In the case of Sumner & Co. vs. Updegraff, previously reported, verdict for defendant.

In the case of Murphy vs. The Borough of Monongahela, previously reported, verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $500.

The first case taken up was that of Clark vs. McIntyre, action on book account. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $302 52.

Cuthbert & Bro. vs. Dr. J. L. Reed, action on a contract for the erection of a stone wall. Jury out.

Conrad Shipp et al for use vs. William Hespenheide, action on book account. Judgment of non suit.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

88 Deckenbaugh vs. Montgomery.
89 Com. for use vs. Neelin.
90 Neely vs. Frazer.
91 Coleman vs. McFarland.
92 Baum vs. Steinhauser.
93 Hall vs. Hays.
94 Com. for vs. Hoffman.
95 Lang for use vs. Johnson et al.
74 Weaver vs. Thompson, adm'r.
97 Hood vs. Same.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterett.

THURSDAY, April 7.—The first case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Frank Elder and James C. Quinter, indicted for larceny, Frederick Elk prosecutor. The prosecutor alleges that on or about the 22d day of January he was at a tavern kept by Mr. Mariz, in Wilkinsburg, at which time and place he was robbed of about thirty dollars in money and a silver watch worth about twenty dollars. The defendants allege that the parties were all drunk and that the watch was given to Elder by Elk, or rather loaned to him, and not stolen, and that it was returned to Mr. Mariz by Elder the next morning to be given to Mr. Elk. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. William Koontzman, indicted for malicious mischief, J. S. Ramsey prosecutor. It was alleged that defendant did attempt to carry away certain articles, the property of Ruth Ann Ramsey, and that he destroyed a silk dress valued at fifty dollars. Verdict of not guilty and prosecutor to pay the costs.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. J. Smith, and in two cases against A. Dollman, indicted for misdemeanor under the act regulating the Board of Health, defendants plead guilty. Sentence deferred.

The next case taken up was that of the Commonwealth vs. Lyman Plummer, indicted for larceny by bailee, H. Campbell prosecutor. It was alleged that the prosecutor's son and defendant were in partnership in a bakery, and the prosecutor had delivered a wagon, of which he was left in defendant's possession after the prosecutor's son had withdrawn from the firm, and defendant refused to deliver it to prosecutor until the affairs of the firm were settled. Under instruction from the Court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

260 Com. vs. John Hollingshead.
305 " vs. David Strain.
306 " vs. Peter Dollman.
302 " vs. Charles Merker.
298 " vs. W. B Newell.
188 " vs. Peter Crider.
303 " vs. Samuel Reed.
225 " vs. Peter McGee.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

293 Com. vs. Geo. Yeaker & J. Dietrich.
294 " vs. P. M. Smith.
295 " vs. F. Johnson and F. Kreble.

BORN IN THE STREET.

An Item for the Curious—The Babe on the Sidewalk—A Reticent Mother—A Mysterious Affair.

A strange and peculiar episode occurred in Allegheny yesterday. Officer James Merriman was proceeding on his beat along Water street, between Federal and Sandusky, when he saw a woman lying on the ground, apparently in a drunken stupor. The female he saw at a glance was too portly for removal without assistance, and walking back to Federal street he summoned Lieutenant Ecky. The two returned to the street where the woman lay, in the middle of the pavement, when, just as they approached, a faint sound indicated the presence of two specimens of humanity, one of whom had evidently appeared but a moment previous. Without delay they appreciated the situation, and after considerable trouble succeeded in arousing the inmates of the house near by, when the woman and her babe were taken in. This was done with as little ceremony as the mother was a large, heavy female.

Dr. N. W. White was then sent for, and arrived in a short time, when under the influence of medical treatment, the patient revived somewhat. In response to inquiries she gave her name as Mrs. Caractus, and said she had just arrived from Philadelphia the evening previous. This was all the information that could be obtained from her. She preserved the greatest reticence upon everything else, and seemed unwilling to communicate any knowledge of herself, relatives, or how she came to be wandering the streets in such a condition. She remained at the house during the day and will do so until her condition has improved sufficient to warrant her removal to a hospital. The little stranger is a boy.

All parties are receiving the greatest care and attention from the hospitable people under whose roof they have found a shelter. The peculiarities of the case, and the silence of the woman, surround the affair with a mystery which at present, seems impossible to penetrate. As soon as practical however, measures will be taken to gain some more definite information of the antecedents, and history of the principal in this strange episode.

The Western University

Of this city, which is continually adding to its facilities for affording proper and thorough education to the youth, has just arranged to establish a law school within itself next September. The following Professors, gentlemen of much ability, have been chosen to fill the chairs:

William Bakewell, Esq., Professor of Equity, Jurisprudence and Practice Constitutional Law, and Conflict of Laws. Jurisprudence of the U. S. and peculiar practice of U. S. Courts. Patent Law, Law of Contracts and Corporations. Hill Burgwin, Esq., Professor of Pleadings at Common Law and State evidence, Law of Real Estate, Uses, Trusts, Wills and Liens, Real Estate Securities and Decedent Estate. W. T. Haines, Esq., Professor of Criminal Law, Domestic Relation, Admiralty, Maratime and Insurance. Commercial Law, including Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Bnnkruptcy: Laws peculiar to the State of Pennsylvania. Special lectures will be given by the Judges of our courts. There will be daily recitations and lectures, and a moot court every two weeks.

Probably Fatal Accident.

A very distressing accident occurred about half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning, on Penn street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets, which will probably result in the death of Ida Ehrstein, a little girl three years of age. It appears that the child was visiting at the house of Mr. Beltzhuber, and, unnoticed by any person about the house, it got into the street and attempted to cross in front of a wagon. The attention of the driver, Mr. Johnson, was drawn to a wagon coming in an opposite direction, and Some one on the street saw the child just as it was knocked down by the horses and called to the driver, who stopped his team as soon as possible, but not until the front wheel of the wagon had run against the head of the child. It was carried into the house of Mrs. Beltzhuber, where it still is, and Drs. Asdale and McCann were called, who rendered all the assistance in their power. They think it may possibly recover, but it is not probable.

MEETING OF PRESBYTERY.

Calls—Delegates to Synod—Action on Union.

The Pittsburgh Presbytery of the Reformed Presbyterian Church held its regular semi-annual meeting at New Galilee, Beaver county, on Wednesday, the sixth instant. Rev. John Alford was elected Moderator. Rev. John Douglas was appointed Stated Clerk, and Rev. Robert Stevenson, Assistant.

A petition from Pine Creek Congregation was referred to the Committee on Supplies, who will furnish preaching as requested. Dr. Douglas, Rev. John Alford and Mr. R. C. Miller were appointed a Committee of Supplies for the present year.

Calls from the Congregations of Hermen, Lawrence county, and Darlington, Beaver county, for Mr. Joseph Moffett were sustained and ordered to be sent to the Northern Presbytery, under whose care he is now laboring, for presentation.

Presbytery then partook of a most sumptuous dinner, which was provided by the ladies of the congregation.

In the afternoon the following delegates were appointed to attend the General Synod, which meets in Cincinnati on the third Wednesday of May next: Revs. R. Stevenson and John Douglas, principals, and Rev. John A. Alford, alternate. Elders, Messrs. John Stevenson and Dixon Reed.

It was resolved that all congregations settled and vacant be required to take up a collection to defray the expenses of the delegation to Synod, and forward it to Mr. R. C. Miller, 175 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, immediately.

The following paper on Union was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, General Synod did declare in the year 1845, that the Associate, Associate Reformed and Reformed Presbyterian Churches ought to be, ere long, organically one, and resolved to prosecute negotiations till the union be consummated; and *whereas*, this Presbytery did report to General Synod at her meeting held in Cedarville in May, 1859, that the time has come when the Reformed Presbyterian Church should endeavor to consummate an organic union with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church; and *whereas*, the Committee on Union with the United Presbyterian Church has adopted and the Reformed Presbyterian *Advocate* has published a basis of union to be presented to the next General Synod, which places the Reformed Presbyterian Church on an honorable and equal footing with the United Presbyterian General Assembly, and the members of the Joint Committee from the U. P. Church have yielded all that we could in our circumstances demand; therefore,

Resolved, That this Presbytery adheres this to the former declarations of General Synod as well as its own, and heartily gives its assent to the basis proposed by the joint committee.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery it would be a violation of covenant engagements, highly disrespectful to the Committee on Union, and derogatory to us as a church to discontinue negotiations on the subject of union with the United Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That the Reformed Presbyterian Church ought, in the judgment of this Presbytery, to work for the glory of God and the salvation of men on the basis of the acknowledged standards, as these are recognized in the proposed platform, and that she can best promote these objects by entering into an organic union with the United Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That these resolutions be embodied in our next report to General Synod.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Ebenezer on the first Wednesday of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Amusements.

THE OPERA HOUSE.—The attendance at the Opera House last night on the occasion of the presentation for the first time before a Pittsburgh audience of Mozart's delightful opera of the 'Marriage of Figaro,'' was exceedingly large, brilliant and intelligent. Indeed, on looking about us, we felt that never before had a better strata of society been struck, and that never before had true genius been more cordially welcomed in a wagon, for it was left in defendant's possession after the prosecutor's son had withdrawn from the firm, and defendant refused to deliver it to prosecutor until the affairs of the firm were settled. Under instruction from the Court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

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Presbytery then partook of a most sumptuous dinner, which was provided by the ladies of the congregation.

In the afternoon the following delegates were appointed to attend the General Synod, which meets in Cincinnati on the third Wednesday of May next: Revs. R. Stevenson and John Douglas, principals, and Rev. John A. Alford, alternate. Elders, Messrs. John Stevenson and Dixon Reed.

It was resolved that all congregations settled and vacant be required to take up a collection to defray the expenses of the delegation to Synod, and forward it to Mr. R. C. Miller, 175 Third avenue, Pittsburgh, immediately.

The following paper on Union was adopted unanimously:

WHEREAS, General Synod did declare in the year 1845, that the Associate, Associate Reformed and Reformed Presbyterian Churches ought to be, ere long, organically one, and resolved to prosecute negotiations till the union be consummated; and *whereas*, this Presbytery did report to General Synod at her meeting held in Cedarville in May, 1859, that the time has come when the Reformed Presbyterian Church should endeavor to consummate an organic union with the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church; and *whereas*, the Committee on Union with the United Presbyterian Church has adopted and the Reformed Presbyterian *Advocate* has published a basis of union to be presented to the next General Synod, which places the Reformed Presbyterian Church on an honorable and equal footing with the United Presbyterian General Assembly, and the members of the Joint Committee from the U. P. Church have yielded all that we could in our circumstances demand; therefore,

Resolved, That this Presbytery adheres this to the former declarations of General Synod as well as its own, and heartily gives its assent to the basis proposed by the joint committee.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Presbytery it would be a violation of covenant engagements, highly disrespectful to the Committee on Union, and derogatory to us as a church to discontinue negotiations on the subject of union with the United Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That the Reformed Presbyterian Church ought, in the judgment of this Presbytery, to work for the glory of God and the salvation of men on the basis of the acknowledged standards, as these are recognized in the proposed platform, and that she can best promote these objects by entering into an organic union with the United Presbyterian Church.

Resolved, That these resolutions be embodied in our next report to General Synod.

Presbytery adjourned to meet at Ebenezer on the first Wednesday of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

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SCHOOL AFFAIRS.

The Third and Fifth Ward School Muddle—An Interesting "Little William" and How it was Manipulated.

The trouble in relation to the division of the School property now held by the Third and Fifth wards, of this city, seems approaching an amicable, or some other kind of a settlement. To understand the case, the reader should remember that as the wards now stand, they have but one school house used jointly for both. This is located within the bounds of the Third ward. Two sets of directors—one from each ward—have supervision over the management of the school. Under such a state of affairs it is not remarkable that conflicts should arise. The directors, it seems are often at variance in their views, and considerable trouble and feeling has been the result. Some time ago a movement was set on foot looking to an adjustment of the difficulty. A bill was prepared and forwarded to the Legislature, providing for a division; that is, the building was to be appraised and then retained by the Third ward, it paying one half the appraised value to the Fifth ward as the just proportion for that district, which could be applied to the building of a new house. This bill, however, met with opposition. When it came up in the House it was objected off the calender by a member, it is said, in the interest of the Fifth ward men who oppose the change. Those urging the bill were determined and sharp. They waited again until the Legislature was busy, and then tacking another title had the bill rushed through by this title, the body of it being unchanged. In this condition it is said to have received the Governor's signature. At least a friend of the bill talked of their victory yesterday and informed us it had been brought about in this way. So the matter stands at present. By the provisions of the bill, the Fifth ward has no claim on the building for school purposes after the present year, legal notice to quit having been served upon them six months before the expiration of the time. They will be refunded, however, an amount of money equal to the one half appraised value of the building, with which to erect a new house. The next move will be looked to with interest.

Unparalleled Outrage.

The community were shocked yesterday morning by the report of an outrage upon the person of Mrs. Dr. Bailey, which seemed incredible until confirmed by the testimony of her husband. Dr. Bailey and his wife occupy rooms on the second floor of a building on Pine street. On Tuesday evening, Mrs. Bailey, who had been ill during the day, retired to bed about 8½ o'clock, and soon fell asleep, and while in this condition, some unknown person entered the room and *cut off her hair*. Mrs. Bailey wore her hair in tresses, falling upon her shoulders. It was long, dark and luxuriant, and she was in the habit of throwing it back upon the pillow. In this position the hair was cut near to the head, and so dexterously that she was not awakened. The door of the office was unlocked, and whoever perpetrated the outrage was doubtless familiar with this circumstance, as the hair was found in the room almost alone n'one o'clock and at once made the discovery. His wife, who had been undisturbed, could give no account of the transaction, and thus far the investigations have failed to throw any light upon the perpetrator. Dr. Bailey offers a reward of $150 for the detection and conviction of the person who committed the outrage.—*Titusville Herald.*

Interesting Letter From Nashville.

Prof. J. C. Smith, Iron City College, Pittsburgh Pa.

MY DEAR SIR:—Although it is now about ten years since I was a student at the Iron City College, I still have a fond remembrance of yourself and the College, as it is from you that I obtained my knowlege of accounts and those that I laid the foundation of successful business habits; am now doing a business of $100,000, per month. Thanking you for the interest you took in me while a student there, I remain

Yours Truly,
THOS. PARKER,
Nashville, Tenn. April 2, 1870.

Our Lady Readers in want of a sewing machine will be doing themselves an injustice if they fail to examine the "Weed" at 116 Market St. before making their selections, a perfect "family favorite," It does its work in the neatest, most expeditious and perfect manner possible, and in no instance has failed to render satisfaction. Call and see it.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Immigration westward is increasing rapidly.

—The colored people of Louisville will hold their celebration to-day.

—Governor Senter, of Tennessee, has at last arrived in Washington.

—The steamer Europe, from Glasgow, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Workmen in the New Jersey stone-quarries are on a strike against reduction of wages.

—S. S. Randall, for thirty years Superintendent of the New York city schools, is about to resign.

—The motion for the release of Yerger, the murderer, will be argued at Jackson, Miss., next week.

—Jack Reynolds, the murderer, has been refused a reprieve, and will be hung at New York to-day.

—In Nashville extensive preparations are being made for a convention in honor of the late Gen. Thomas.

—Jacob Stouffer, an old citizen of Dayton, Ohio, committed suicide on Wednesday, with strychnine.

—Capt. John E. Blaine, of Pa., brother of Speaker Blaine, has been appointed special agent of the Treasury department.

—The extensive dry goods house of Howell, Wood and Read, at Memphis, has been forced into bankruptcy by Philadelphia creditors.

—Complete returns of the Rhode Island State election give Padelford, Republican, for Governor, 10,493; Pierce, Democratic, 6,250; scattering, 282.

—A heavy snow, sleet and rain storm prevailed yesterday at Cheyenne, Wyoming, and west as far as Sherman, the summit of the Union Pacific Railroad.

—Rev. Henry Cook, of New York, on his coming trial for elopement with a young woman of his congregation, will put in the plea of temporary insanity.

—James Tuck, city Marshal of Jackson, Miss., was yesterday shot dead by Henry Sizer, a merchant, upon whom he had called in an official capacity. Sizer was arrested.

—Over forty compositors in the Cincinnati *Commercial* office quit on a strike last evening. Mr. Halstead says he will have no trouble in holding out against the movement.

—At a Congregational conference at New York yesterday delegates from all the churches were present. Henry Ward Beecher spoke on applying religion to business and social life.

—The official count of the vote at the election in Cincinnati, on Monday, shows Fisher, Republican, elected by a majority of 4,846. The average Republican majority on the city ticket is 3,120.

—On the question of deepening and widening Jones Falls and issuing bonds of the city therefor to the amount of $2 500,000, the vote in Baltimore yesterday was 8,991 for and 7,393 against.

—After the Tariff bill is disposed of, the Funding bill will not be immediately taken up, as was designed. Other bills are pressing, and, with the Tariff measure, will occupy the House for a month hence at least.

—At a meeting held at Montreal, last evening, the Mayor presiding, resolutions were adopted denouncing the Scott murder, and demanding military protection to the loyal inhabitants of the Red River country.

—The Mississippi Grape and Wine Growers Association closed their session at St. Louis yesterday. Members from Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and other States were present and much information laid before the Association.

—The Cincinnati Pioneer Association celebrated the eighty-second anniversary of the settlement of Ohio in the Council Chamber at Cincinnati yesterday afternoon. A very interesting address was delivered by Judge William Johnston.

—General Joseph H. Lewis has been nominated by the Democrats of Barren county, Kentucky, as a successor to Golladay, resigned, his competitors being Golladay and South. Lewis was a Confederate General, and had his disabilities removed recently.

—At Jackson, Miss., yesterday, a meeting of the friends of Wendell Phillips and the Anti Slavery Standard society was held, Gov. Alcorn presiding. Senators Revels and Ames were empowered to act as delegates at the final meeting of the Society at New York to-morrow.

—The postmasters at New York city and Williamsburg, having, by order of the Postmaster General, detained letters addressed to gift enterprise and other swindling firms, have been sued in the United States court for the recovery of such letters.

—The National Telegraph Company on Wednesday successfully laid a cable across North river, at New York, and will use in connection with it Little's automatic instrument, which it is claimed will do business at the rate of twenty thousand words per hour.

—Formal possession was taken yesterday by proper authority of Carondelet, recently annexed to St. Louis by Legislative enactment. Carondelet is six miles south of St. Louis Court House, has about ten thousand population, large iron furnaces, marine ways, ship yards, &c.

—The water in the Minnesota river is unusually high, overflowing its banks and flooding the bottom land, and has compelled the stoppage of trains on the St. Paul and Sioux City roads until a high river track can be laid near St. Paul, at which work a large number of men are now engaged.

—The colored people of Wheeling, W. Va., yesterday celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment by firing a salute and parading the streets with music and banners. A mass meeting was held in the evening at which addresses were delivered by Gov. Stanton and A. W. Campbell, Esq.

—The rivers at Des Moines are very high. Coon river is filled with back water from the Des Moines. Large tracts of lands are overflowed and seven hundred houses are surrounded by water. Many families were removing, and some camped on the Bluffs. Boats preserve the communication.

—Still another boom at St. Anthony was carried out Wednesday morning, containing two million and a half feet of logs, which went over the falls and down the river. The main Mississippi boom is but one fifteen million feet of logs, and many go out at any time. The river at St. Anthony was r